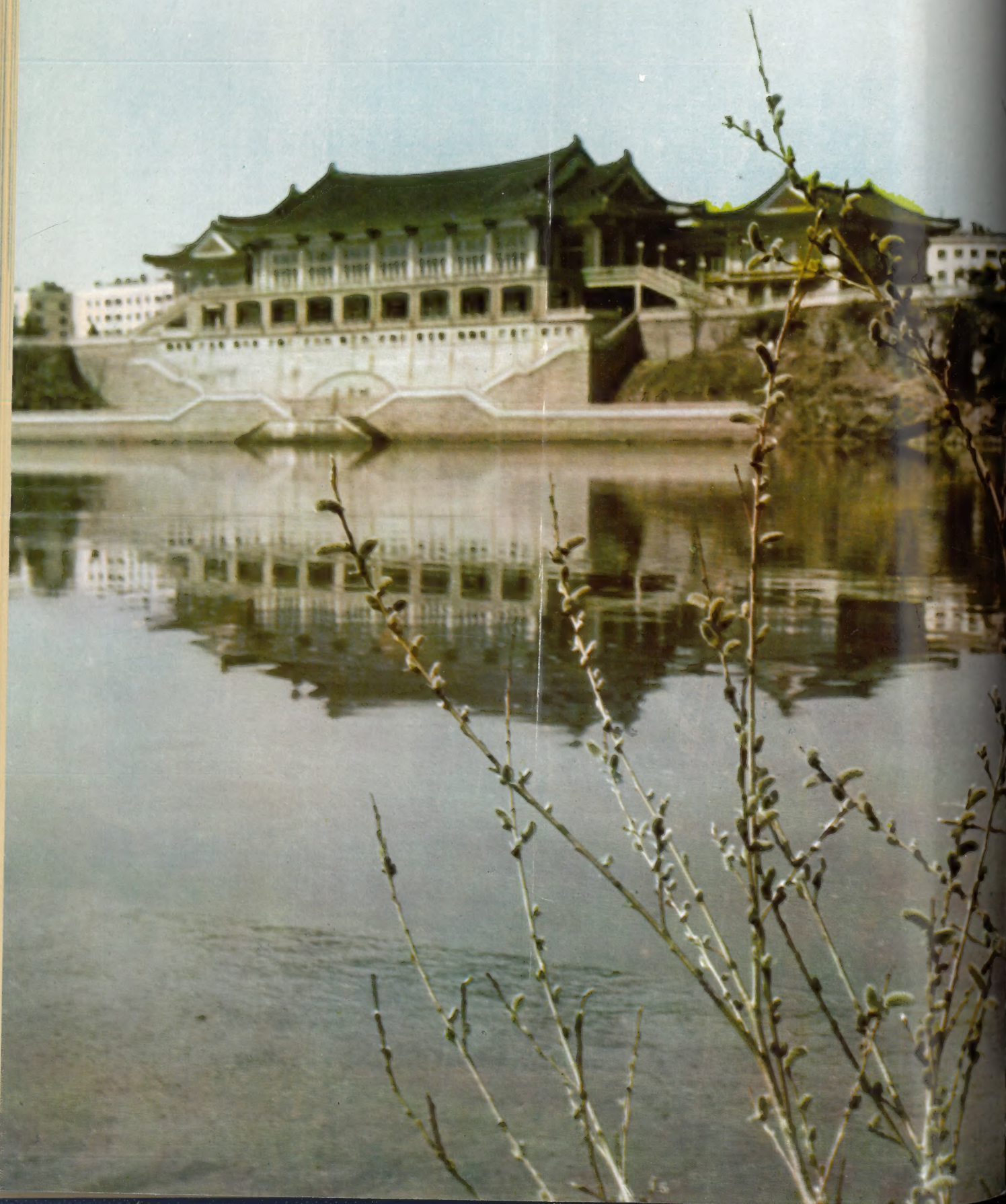


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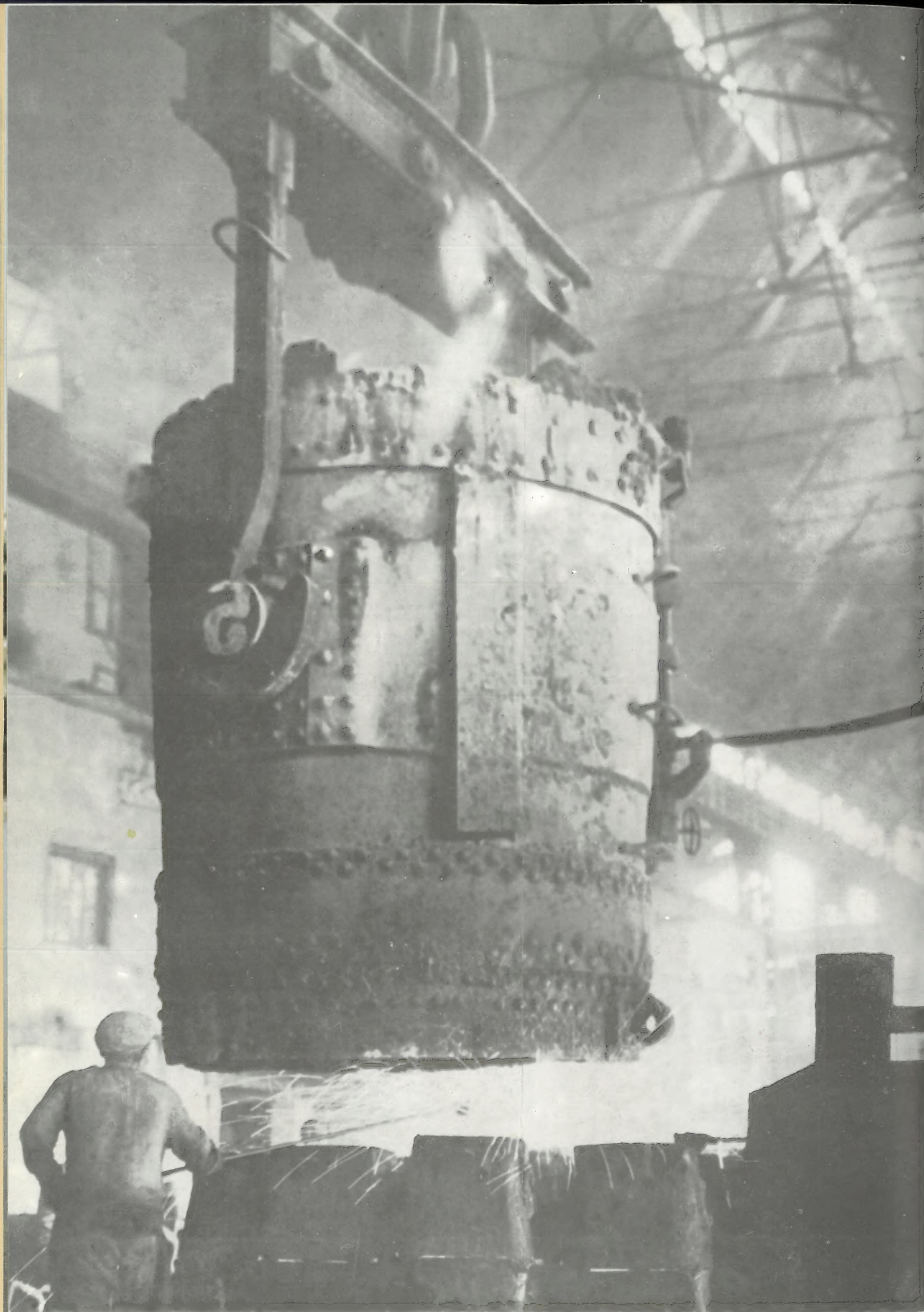


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Korea Today

PYONGYANG No. 131 1967





The production of steel ingots at the Kangsun Steel Works

Korea Today



FRONT COVER: This year universal nine-year compulsory technical education comes into force in our country. On April 1 all seven-year old children will enter the primary school. They will attend the four-year primary school and five-year middle school for general and basic technical education. The schooling is free. Now the primary schools are bustling with new pupils.

Photo by Choi Ryong Chul

BACK COVER: Mankyungdai in April

Photo by Choi Chul

No. 131

1967

Printed in the Democratic
People's Republic of Korea

MONTHLY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY THE
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE

Pyongyang

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SCHOOL EDUCATION IN OUR COUNTRY

APRIL is here. Everything is coming to life again bathed in the warm sunshine, and the air is fragrant with spring perfume. This is the month when a new school year begins in our country.

Particularly, this April is more meaningful than any other as the universal nine-year compulsory technical education comes into effect on April 1.

Before liberation, there were only a few middle schools in our country, but no college at all. Today, however, our country boasts of 9,165 schools and 98 institutes of higher learning, and the total school enrollment exceeds 2,600,000 who are studying paying nothing; many receive scholarships.

The school education in our country is pursued along the national identity and in close combination with the actual conditions of the Korean revolution.

Concerning the question of establishing the national identity in education, Premier Kim Il Sung said: "Education should be conducted in close combination with the revolutionary tasks and in conformity with the realities of our country so that it can give a practical help to the implementation of the Korean revolution."

In all schools the educational programmes are worked out so as to make the students possess a working knowledge, that is, even if one learns one thing, it should be connected with the Korean revolution and socialist construction, and one must know about the country's nature, economy, culture as well as its history and traditions and the actual situation the country faces.

At the same time all tendencies of mechanically copying or worshipping others' things should be corrected, while rejecting the notion of blindly upholding one's own. It has been the basic principle of school education that science and world are taught while laying stress on Korea and its realities.

Every principle and every formula is taught

in close combination with the concrete realities of the country. This enables the students to study the country's situation profoundly and make the firm determination to devote proudly their energies and talents to socialist economic construction.

The ideology of national identity makes the younger generation display the spirit of self-reliance and solve all the problems that may arise from carrying out the revolution and construction in the light of the actual conditions of the country, relying on their own efforts.

To combine education with productive labour has been an important principle. Education and productive labour should go in close parallel with each other if people of a new type, cultured and developed in an all-round way, are to be trained for the new society where there is no exploitation of man by man and productive forces are highly developed. And now a new school system has been established—technical schools.

Our country, casting aside the old school system that leaned on general education neglecting the productive and technical education, introduced a new one aiming at developing the students in an all-round way. Now the universal nine-year compulsory technical education is to come into effect this month.

All the schools teach about Nature and society and, at the same time, make the students acquire modern techniques and participate in productive labour to cultivate the ability of combining theory with practice and consolidate what they learn in the classroom.

Moreover, it is of great importance for one to grasp the basic principles of natural science and make tests and experiments so as to actively raise their general educational level and develop the ability of putting to use what they learn.

At the five-year course middle school the students learn and cultivate a new moral code and acquire skills and techniques in the lab and workshops.

All this will stimulate their thinking power and scientific pursuits. They also visit factories, enterprises, scenic spots and places of historic interest in the urban and rural areas.

In our country there are also two-year high schools for the middle school graduates, where the secondary general education is completed, and, at the same time, the younger generation is trained technologically so that they can work more effectively.

In the higher technical schools (3-4 years) where junior engineers and specialists are trained, the students receive general education and study technical subjects and conduct field training for a certain period. When they finish field training, they prepare a thesis.

Besides these regular schools, an educational system under which one can learn while working has been established; factory colleges, factory higher technical schools, evening schools, and correspondence courses fall in this category.

These are conducive to raising the cultural and technical level of the working people on the whole by closely combining education with productive labour and to making innovations in production, and to obtaining the desired results in study.

In our schools great importance is being attached to educating and bringing up the future generation in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

It is very important to teach the children from their early days to love their native places, the country and the history, language and culture of their nation. All this will foster in the rising generation patriotism and national pride and prepare them to devote their all to the building of a new state and defend their socialist motherland from the enemy to the last.

Of significance in this respect is to teach them with the noble fighting spirit and exploits of the patriotic forerunners who

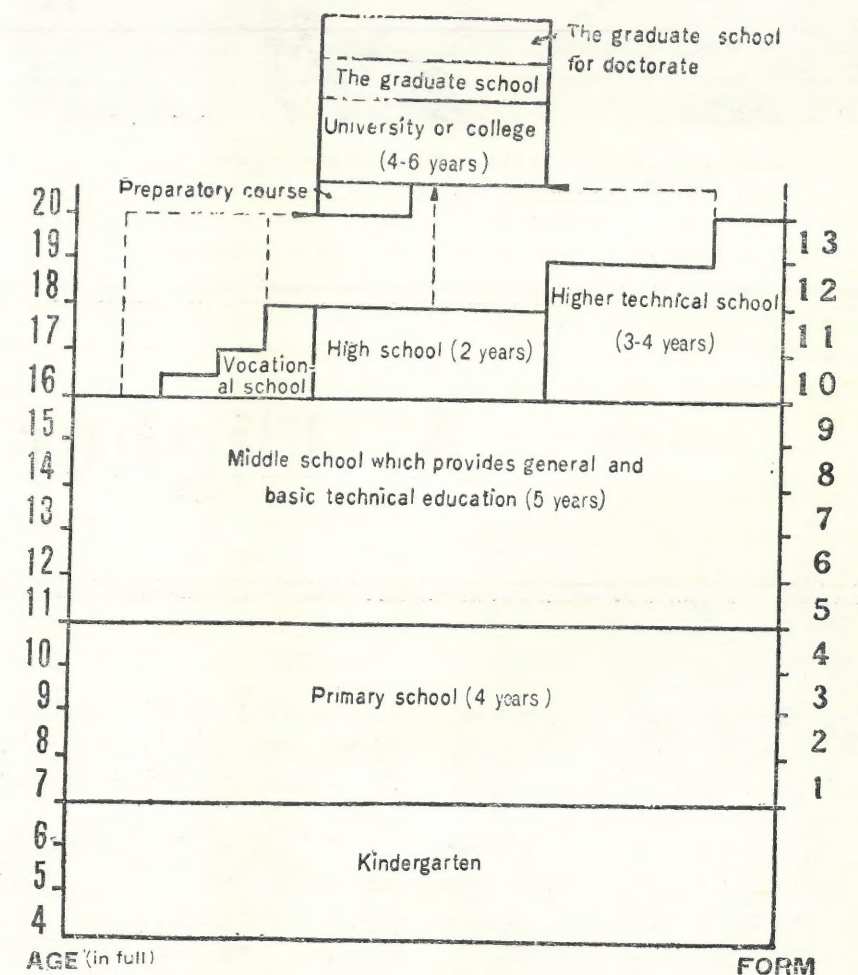
fought selflessly for the independence and freedom of the country, and educate them to honour labour.

Also important is to educate the rising generation in the spirit of proletarian internationalism—to promote friendship and unity with the peace-loving people of the world and strengthen co-operation and solidarity with them.

Men of a new type equipped with knowledge, virtue, and a sound body—it is an important motto for educating the younger generation. Consequently, schools organize arts and sports activities in various ways.

Today the younger generation of our country are cultivating revolutionary passion, virtue, rich emotions, and artistic talents, and a sound body. They are growing up into cultured people.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN THE
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA



(This chart does not show spare time schools and special schools.)



Second-year students of the rubber and plastics department check vinyl chloride sheets they made at the school workshop

is made.

All the laboratories and workshops are modelled after modern research institutes and plants, and the students can perform experiments and tests required in their studies.

Especially the school workshops make the students acquire techniques and skills which they can use in modern central plants and medium- and small-sized local factories. It must be pointed out all these steps help bring education closer to the reality.

The students can deepen at the reference rooms theories and knowledge they have learned at the classroom, test them at the laboratories, and then apply them to production at the workshops.

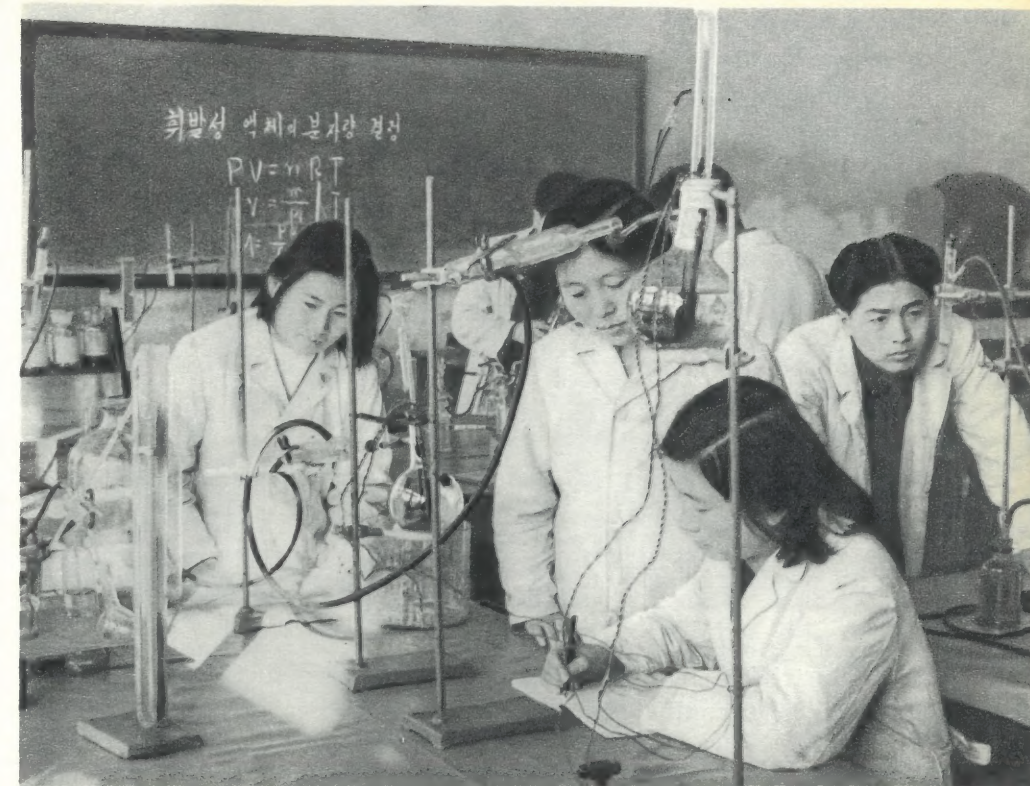
When the school had no such facilities, the students had to go to various plants for field training, which did not give the students enough chance to

science subjects. To complete the general education is another feature of the school.

The first-year students have mostly social science and basic courses in technology, but from the second year on specialized courses are added.

It is noteworthy that in this school question-and-answer periods, discussions, paper readings are special features. Teaching is not done exclusively through lecture. All these measures help the students make their own what they learn—such methods are used even in the basic science and social science subjects.

The teaching staff and students have endeavoured to combine education with productive labour; and the students acquire knowledge and skill and equip themselves with lofty morality of a new society. Now all the students are honour and top honour students.



Dyeing is tested (second-year students of the dyeing department)

The Shineuijoo Higher Light Industrial School has also evening and correspondence courses for factory and office workers.

It runs also the special course for workteam leaders and above of small local factories. For the benefit of those who are enrolled in these courses, the instructors often visit the factories where the students come from so as to prepare their lectures to meet their needs. It helps the students study harder and apply with little difficulty to production what they learn.

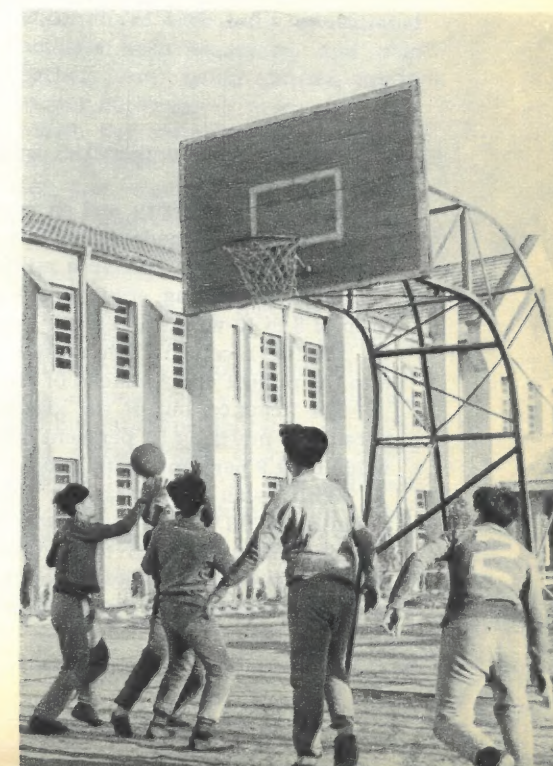
Instructors also visit factories and give lectures to those who take the correspondence course and whose work places are far from the school.

All their efforts are well rewarded; among the special course worker-students many assistant engineers have emerged since 1962, who advanced to

factory colleges or took the correspondence courses of regular colleges. Not a few of them are engineers now.

During the period between the 1961 and 1966 school years the Shineuijoo Higher Light

After school



A Higher Technical School

SHINEUIJOO, the seat of North Pyungan Province, is a light industrial centre of the country.

In the city is also a higher light industrial school, where junior technicians and experts are trained.

The school has such departments as textile, fermentation, pulp and paper making, dyeing,

dress-making, textile machine, rubber and plastic goods, etc. The present enrollment is over 1,000.

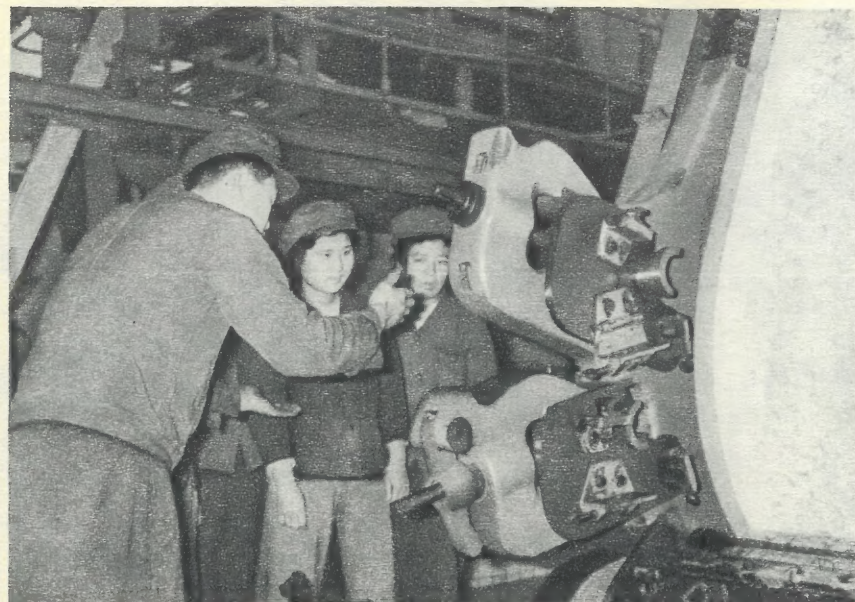
It is also equipped with 19 laboratories where some 12,000 experimental apparatuses are installed, and six workshops where trial production of fabrics, textile machines, paper, plastics, yeast and seasonings

handle machines.

But now they can work at will machines and equipment at the school workshops and even disassemble them to study their structures, if necessary.

As the school receives middle school graduates, it also gives such courses as history, literature, geography, foreign languages and others in addition to

The school won the honourable title of Chullima School. (The title of Chullima Class is awarded to those classes which distinguish themselves in studies and conduct and discipline, and the title of Chullima School to those schools whose all classes distinguish themselves in studies and conduct and discipline.)



They frequently visit the textile mill

Industrial School turned out over 2,900 graduates; most of them are working at central and local plants and other economic organs in the province.

Now the school is taking a series of measures for producing better junior technicians and experts in accordance with the new educational system, which will deepen the students' understanding of science and

still raise their general educational level and improve their mastery of skill. Particularly, with the enforcement of nine-year compulsory technical education this year, this school—a three-year course higher technical school—will receive five-year middle school graduates. All preparations are being made for turning out more and better technical personnel.

CAMPUS—DRILL-GROUND

South Korean universities and colleges are no more ivory towers but drill-grounds.

In every university and in every college R.O.T.C. (reserved officers training corps) is made obligatory by the South Korean authorities and every student must receive a military training. Besides the compulsory 702 hours of training, students are made part of the puppet army for the term of 8 to 12 weeks a year for more training.

Having received such military training, many graduates are taken into the puppet army instead of employment.

For instance, out of the graduates of the Law School of Seoul University as much as 55 per cent were swallowed up by the puppet army while only 9 per cent found jobs.

With such militarization of schools, the South Korean regime is planning to fill up the manpower shortage that comes from the ever increasing troop dispatch to Vietnam on Washington's bid and from the Seoul regime's brink-of-war policy. It is also designed for expanding the ranks of junior officers and technical officers for the puppet army.

I HAVE BEEN A TEACHER

Merited Teacher YANG TAIK KUN

A few days ago I received a letter from Han Uk Hyun, one of my former pupils. He is manager of a factory. The letter told me of his eldest boy entering a teachers' college. He wrote:

"...I owe everything for what I am to the country and to you. Had it not been for you, I am sure, I would have withered away in the suffocating days of Japanese imperialism. Whenever I think of this, I feel again how important teaching is in our liberated society—the job of teaching the younger generation who would shoulder the future of the state. That is why I decided to send my son to the teachers' college..."

As I read the letter, many scenes of the past came back to me.

Most of the children of this land under Japanese rule were barred from learning though they wanted so much. I was a teacher then, too!

The Japanese imperialists who occupied our country forced our people to colonial education. They were out to extinguish even the Korean language. We are Koreans, and we have our own language. But in those days I could not teach the children in our tongue. How my heart was tortured!

When anything was against the grain the Japanese authorities asked the Korean teachers to resign. It was not infrequent that they discharged Korean teachers simply because they used Korean in the classroom, or they failed to collect school tuition in time.

It was truly painful for me to ask the children to pay school fee every month. Those days it was not unusual for our children to be driven out of school because they could not pay the money.

I still remember the sorrowful faces of the children when the deadline approached for them to pay tuition. How often the Japanese school master drove out more than

half of my class because they did not bring the money with them! Then the children would sit around in a corner of the playground, like a brood of chicks without the hen, and cry bitterly. I was helpless. I wept with them. How eagerly I longed for the day when everyone could learn to his heart's content, knowing no school fee!

Han Uk Hyun was one of those children who could not pay the money in time. He came from a family of a fire-field tiller. I wanted to help those poor children; I paid tuition for some of them out of what salary I drew.

Such was the lot of the children and teachers of Korea until the country's liberation.

It was only after the country's liberation in 1945 that all the dreams that I cherished have come true.

I can devote myself to the education of the younger generation; and a broad avenue to learning is open before the children of this land.

Soon after the country's liberation the state appointed me to the present position, primary school principal in Booksang village in Ooshi County, Jagang Province. The village had then a population of over 1,000, but it had not a single school.

But soon there was a school, and the sun of civilization began to shed its bright rays over the region hidden deep among the mountains in the northern area of the country.

Already I have been with this school for more than twenty years, sharing joys and sorrows with the villagers. I have taught their children, the future pillars of the country. And I must say my life has been joy itself and purposeful.

No more do I have to worry about school fee. In the early days the state lowered school fee on the whole, while some children were exempted from it altogether. As the



School principal Yang Taik Kun (fourth from left) talking with educationists during a recess of the Supreme People's Assembly session

country's economic foundation became stronger, more children were exempted from tuition; in the end, tuition was completely abolished in all schools.

In early 1950 almost all of the school-age children in the village were enrolled in my school. And it was expected that the country would have compulsory primary school education that year. But the war came. The United States started the aggressive war in Korea. The compulsory primary school education had to wait until 1956 when it came into effect amidst the postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The school children are issued uniforms, textbooks, and school supplies at a low cost, almost next to nothing. This is not all. More

schools have been built, educational facilities been expanded, and able teachers are being turned out in greater numbers.

With the enforcement of compulsory middle school education in 1958, our school added middle school courses and became a middle school while maintaining the primary school course.

The Government sent all the necessary equipment to our school, a small, unknown middle school in a remote mountain village. Then we had big experimental plots.

At school, every character, every formula is taught so that students can use it in everyday's life after they graduate.

The teachers also have done their all to imbue the children with demo-

cratic and patriotic ideologies and foster hatred for exploitation, oppression, and imperialism. The students are cheerful, wholesome, and ambitious. Our children of today present such a contrast with those violated and smothered in the old society.

Our children love their school. So, even today, twenty years after it was built, our school is free from even a scratch.

I have been a teacher for 46 years and graduated some 5,000. Among my pupils are heroes and heroines for their distinguished services in the Patriotic War of Liberation and in socialist construction after the war. Some are now factory managers and managerial chairmen of the co-op farms.

Almost every day I receive letters from my former pupils. Whenever I have their letters I feel great pride in being a teacher. The state has awarded me the title of Merited Teacher, the highest honour for the teachers in our country. Then the people of my county elected me to the Supreme People's Assembly. So now I partake in discussing the affairs of the state as a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly! All this seems so unreal, yet it is real!

The country will have nine-year compulsory education on April 1st this year. What a great event! In a little over twenty years since the country's liberation. During the years we had to face the ferocious enemy in the three-year war, too. Whenever the state takes a new measure for the development of education, a fresh courage surges up within me. I am nearing 70 and my hair is grizzled. But the pride I feel for being a teacher to serve the people gives me back my youth.

I answered Han Uk Hyun's letter: "... You have no idea how pleased I am to hear that you are sending your boy to the teachers' college. My eldest son, son-in-law, second son, youngest daughter, and even the youngest granddaughter—they are all teachers. I'll make all the children of my family teachers, too. Nothing can be more meaningful than to be a teacher of our time who bring up the future pillars of the country! If anyone asks me what is the best occupation in the world, I would answer without hesitation: Teaching is."

KOREA'S

"To build a democratic, independent state, a nation should, without fail, establish a foundation of its own independent economy. And to lay the foundation, the national economy should be developed rapidly. Unless we lay the foundation of an independent economy, we cannot win independence, nor can we build up the country, nor survive." Thus Premier Kim Il Sung said when North Korea began the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution after liberation.

Korea took over a deformed, backward industry and agriculture when the country was freed from Japanese colonial rule. And the situation being such, to build up a prosperous, independent state with a healthy economy seemed all but impossible. North Korea, the revolutionary base, had to be strengthened in the light of the newly created circumstances after the country's liberation—the land was divided into two owing to U.S. occupation of South Korea. To this end an independent national economy had to be built.

Accordingly, the Korean people have waged an uphill fight to build up an independent national economy since the first day of the country's liberation.

The building of an independent national economy means developing the economy in a diversified way, equipping it with up-to-date techniques and creating our own firm raw material bases, thus building up a comprehensive economic system in which all branches are organically interlinked with each other so as to turn out domestically, in the main, all the heavy and light industrial products and agricultural produce needed for the prosperity of the country and the improvement of the people's living conditions.

In North Korea the building of an independent national economy got underway in real earnest after the ceasefire in July 1953 when all-round socialist construction started. To this end, the Workers' Party of Korea laid down the basic line of postwar economic construction—priority development of heavy industry with simultaneous growth of light industry and agriculture.

The three-year plan (1954-1956) drawn up along the Party's postwar economic line erased considerably the colonial lopsidedness that existed in industry; the plan was a turning point for the economic development of the country.

On the heel of the three-year plan came the five-year plan (1957-1960), the chief task of which was to lay the foundation for socialist industrialization and tackle in the main the problems of food, clothing, and housing.

INDEPENDENT ECONOMY

The five-year plan marked an important stage in building up an independent national economy. Under the plan a firm foundation of an independent national economy was laid and the country became an advanced, socialist industrial-agricultural one from a backward agrarian state. Now the country with the foundation of an independent national economy built began to actually set up an independent national economic system, the major task of the current Seven-Year Plan.

The country will become a powerful socialist industrial state when it is equipped with an independent economic system; then all branches of the national economy will be more organically linked up with each other and the country will have a developed industry and a modern agriculture.

Heavy industry constitutes the core of the independent industry. In building up heavy industry the country has adhered to the line of setting up a modern heavy industry that is to be fed mainly with raw materials produced in the country, and one that can turn out, in the main, raw materials and supplies, fuel, power and machinery the country needs.

To this end, the Government has taken measures for rehabilitating the existing foundation of heavy industry, though backward and deformed and severely damaged in the war, and reconstructing and expanding it by means of up-to-date techniques, and for building industrial branches and enterprises that the country did not hitherto possess. Moreover, the Government, while consistently giving priority to the development of heavy industry, has endeavoured-

At an open pit of the Moosan Mine in the northern area of the country



ed to build a heavy industry not for the sake of heavy industry, but to build one capable of most effectively serving the growth of light industry and agriculture and the improvement of the people's livelihood.

After the truce scores of new heavy industrial branches were set up; many for manufacturing farm machines, chemicals and fertilizers for agriculture; textile-machines, synthetic and artificial fibre for light industry; building supplies, boats and fishing-tackle for housing construction and fishing industry. And in parallel with these, such key heavy industrial branches as machine-building, metal, chemical, coal mining, power were built. All this made it possible for the country to build a heavy industry with a rather small fund and in the shortest possible time, and simultaneously advance light industry and agriculture so as to improve the people's livelihood to a certain degree.

The colonial lopsidedness that had existed in heavy industry was erased—up to then heavy industry had produced only raw materials and semi-finished goods. Efforts were made to build up a heavy industry which can turn out enough finished goods to meet the needs of the country with raw materials produced at home. In this connection it must be pointed out that the in-

dustrial structure was also readjusted. As a result, heavy industry which had turned out raw materials and semi-finished goods began to produce finished goods, developing itself into an all-round, independent one with firm sources of raw materials.

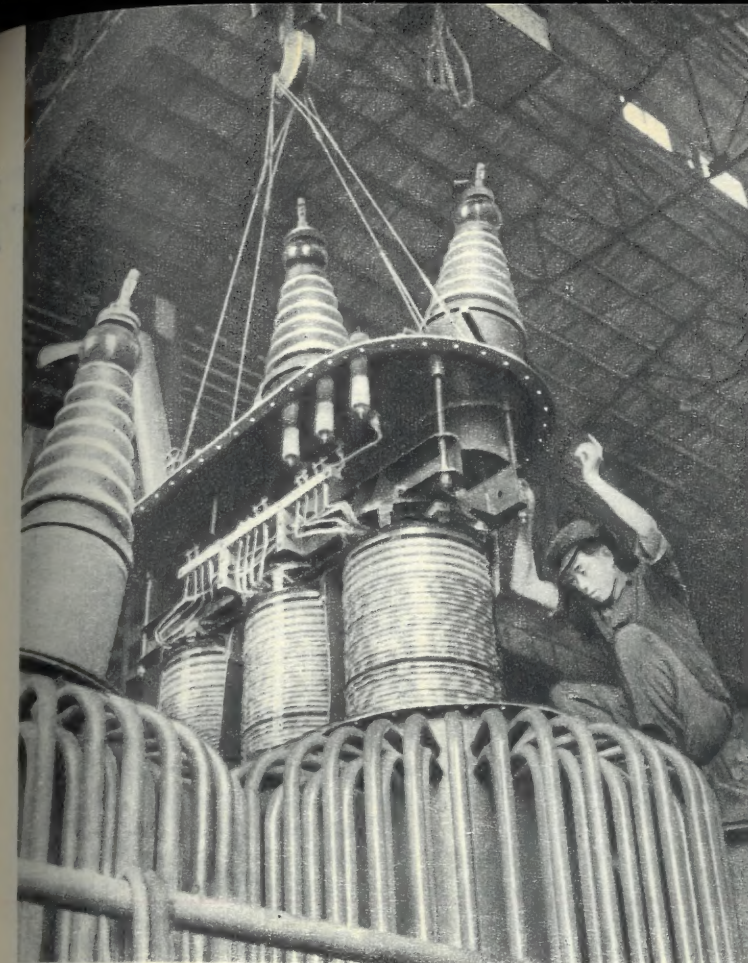
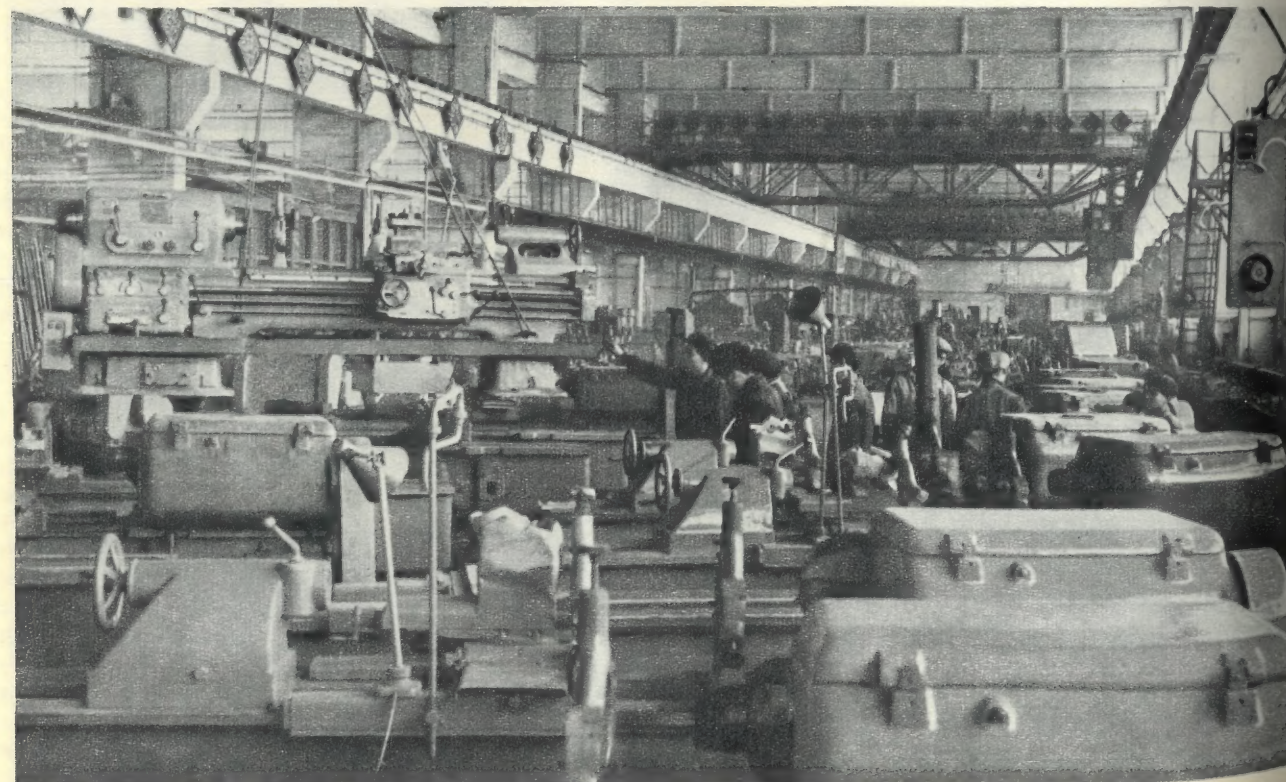
In 1944, the year before the country's liberation, proportions of ore mining, metallurgical, and machine-building and metal-working industries to the total output of heavy industry were 22.9, 19.4, and 2.3 per cent, but the figures changed to 4.5, 10.5, and 56.7 per cent in 1965 respectively.

A growing light industry is an important component of an independent national economy.

To parallel small industries with the large ones has been the consistent line in building up a light industry. And this enabled the country to rapidly increase the production of consumer goods by setting up small local factories, which did not call for large investments and big manpower. To this end, all the reserves—raw materials and manpower in localities—were fully tapped, which gave the country big savings that could be used for developing heavy industry and the national economy on the whole.

Now the country has its own light industry

More machine tools are coming out from the Koosung Machine-tool Plant



Another giant transformer is being assembled (at the Daian Electric Machine Plant)



The finishing shop of the Shineui-joo Textile Mill

based on the central and local industries, which turns out enough goods to satisfy the people's demands for daily necessities.

The ultimate solution of the agrarian question and a proportioned advance of industry and agriculture are of profound importance to the independent national economy.

Since 1958, when the socialist transformation of the private peasant economy was completed, the technical revolution has been in the fore in the countryside with irrigation, mechanization, electrification, and the application of chemicals being its content.

As the rice cultivation is the dominant feature of our agriculture, and as drought and flood come to the country every year irrigation had to come first before all others. After the war, the Government directed a large sum of fund for nation-wide nature-remaking projects for irrigation. Now the countryside has been freed, in the main, from drought and flood.

The number of tractors (in terms of 15 h.p.) per 100 jungbo was 0.14 in 1958 at the time when agricultural co-operation was completed, but it rose to 1.03 in 1965. Electricity has gone into 96 per cent of all the rural *ri* and 81.3 per

cent of the farm houses in 1965. Then more chemical fertilizers are applied to the plots.

The state endeavoured to train cadres of the country, one of the most important questions in building up an independent national economy. Immediately following liberation, the state, taking into full consideration the important role to be played by the intellectuals and the characteristics of Korea's intellectuals, who had grown up under Japanese colonial rule, adopted the line of actively drawing the old-time intellectuals in the building of a new society and thus remoulding them into intellectuals serving the working people. Today they are fine socialist intellectuals playing a great role in the economic and cultural construction. At the same time the Government also has striven to bring up new cadres from among the working people. Now over 430,000 experts and technicians are working in all spheres of the national economy.

The foundation of an independent national economy laid in North Korea constitutes the wherewithal for the happy life of the people and prosperity of the country and a firm guarantee for the country's unification and the final victory of the Korean revolution.



THOUGH THE FACTORY IS SMALL

IN Shineuijoo, a border city of our country, there is a towel factory. Besides towels, it also produces bedspreads, drapes, fancy scarfs, etc.

There are some 2,000 such small factories in the country.

The Shineuijoo factory is housed in a small building, and its products are nothing extraordinary in the sense that they are common things that can be found everywhere. So, all in all, the factory was not known too well up to recently.

However, the towels bearing the trade mark of Amrok-gang—the main item of this factory—and other goods produced at this factory are carried by department stores in Pyongyang and shops in all parts of the country. Some of its products are also exported to the Soviet Union and Germany and to many countries of Southeast Asia and Africa.

Now this factory is known throughout the country.

It came into being after the Government set forth in 1958 the line of expanding extensively the local industrial plants. When the factory was set up, its equipment was poor, and the quality of its products was not up to par. Of course this was the case with many local industrial factories in the pioneer days.

When it made a start, the Shineuijoo Towel Factory had no more than 10 manually operated machines for making hosiery and gloves, hand looms, cotton gins, etc. There were about 40 employees in the factory.

Recalling those days, Pak

←
To turn out better products (at the weaving shop)

Myung Nyu, manager of the factory, said: "To build our factory we tapped every resource latent in the locality. But I must confess we were at a loss at the beginning. Why? Because we did not know how to run the factory, then we had little fund. So, anything like a long-range programme was unthinkable."

According to the manager, they built up a small textile mill in response to the Government's call. Then guided by, and with the assistance of the local government office, repeatedly they held the employees' meetings to draw up a long-term plan for the factory.

Through these meetings they saw their factory could produce towels with cotton yarn and staple fibre which could be obtained easily in the locality. Then they also knew they could make bedspreads, hangings, fancy scarfs, etc.

Easier said than done. The situation was quite different from what they had figured once they settled down to make things going. To start with, they had only a few hand-operated machines which turned out some hosiery and work gloves. Some were quite outspoken. One of them said: "It's all right to talk ambitiously. But how can we do all that on our own? So, I suggest we secure funds from the Government and get necessary machinery."

However, in the end, all the employees decided to join their efforts to mobilize idle materials and reserves and develop the factory with a small amount of fund as fast as they could. They set to work.

That local industry can be built with a small fund benefits the state in such a way that it can invest more money in the large-scale central industry; at the same time, such mush-

rooming factories can boost speedily the production of consumption goods. Such was the line set forth by the Government in our country.

In order to carry out the Government's policy the employees of the Shineuijoo Towel Factory went ahead with production, while step by step replenishing and improving the technical equipment of their factory. In the early days when the factory started, they did the bleaching and dyeing in a handicraft way; to say one thing, they set up iron pots to boil water for the job.

But minding little, they kept at it; and before long some funds were accumulated. Then came the expansion of the factory. They, first of all, set up a boiler, prepared tanks for acid treatment, dyeing, and washing. Soon the Government sent them a modern drying machine. As a result, in four years of time, the factory could do the refining, bleaching, and dyeing with little difficulty. Besides, they improved all the machines besides adding new ones.

Cha Jung Shik and Ri Chi Sun of the maintenance and repair shop, though their technical skill was low, rebuilt the knitting machine into a towel weaving machine with the help of the teachers and students of the higher light industrial school in the city. They also made a new towel weaving machine with idle materials. Baik Oo Duk secured a worn-out towel weaving machine which only had the frame, from which he succeeded in making a new loom capable of weaving wide towel materials; Kim Suk studied how to weave towels and hangings with beautiful designs and in colours.

This is what the workers of this factory said:

"Every time we made equip-

ment or turned out products, much we learned and this improved our work more and more."

Altogether the workers of this factory have made 57 kinds of equipment by themselves. With the up-to-date machines supplied by the state and those they made, 84 per cent of the factory has been mechanized and automated.

In the course of learning while working 30 engineers and assistant-engineers have already been produced from among the employees of this factory.

Efforts have been made to improve the quality of goods; the equipment has been improved constantly, and the technical level of the workers rose considerably.

Today this factory's products enjoy popularity.

The employees of this factory pay special attention to keeping their work place at the perfect condition. Anyone who visits this factory will admire the fact that all the machines are spotlessly clean and in perfect order.

Jang Jung Hyuk, chief engineer of the factory, said:

"When we laid the material foundation of the factory, we started mechanization. That was in 1962. Then we directed much attention to the question of production culture, because it is a must for improving the quality of daily necessities."

Though the Shineuijoo Towel Factory has a short history and its scale is small, its output has grown 40 times and production area 20 times compared with the early days of its existence, and the quality of its goods has been improved remarkably. The factory has been quite modernized.



A view of the Tokyo Korean Middle-High School

To Serve the Nation

In the past Korean nationals in Japan, due to Japan's obscuration policy, had little chance to learn, while "Japanization" was imposed on them.

But with the country's liberation in 1945, the warm hands of the home people reached them, and they started the struggle for national education.

However, their path has been a thorny one; Japanese militarism revived and nursed by Washington has left no stone unturned in its scheme to bar the 600,000 Koreans in Japan from exercising their rights to national education.

In 1948 fully-armed Japanese policemen arrested and imprisoned patriotic Koreans in Japan who defended national education; even many were murdered. Then in 1949 the Japanese government ordered all Korean schools in Japan to close. Ever since the reactionary Japanese government never relaxed its stand against Koreans' national education.

Yet, all these vicious moves of the Japanese authorities could not stop Koreans' efforts for the growth of national education.

Thanks to their devoted work there are a large number of regular

schools for Korean children in Japan: 88 primary, 44 middle, and 9 high schools, and 1 university.

A School in Waste Lot

Take the Tokyo Korean Middle-High School.

It was on October 5, 1946 that the school opened its doors with the enrolment of 320. There were 10 teachers. The building had been an old armoury. Discarded railway tracks were still on the playground which was overgrown with weeds. And the old warehouse was partitioned with some boards to make classrooms. There were hardly any decent desks or chairs.

Such was the beginning of the school. But it was a great joy to the Koreans in Japan; it was their first middle-high school to give their children a democratic national education. Students came from all parts of Japan, who minding little the concrete floor studied hard. And they did everything to improve their school.

"When we heard that we would have a middle-high school, we were beside ourselves with joy. We knew now we could speak and study in the mother tongue to our hearts'

content. There would be no more discrimination against us as in the Japanese schools. To be sure, everything—the classrooms and all—was shabby but they were so dear to us."

This was what Baik Dong Ki, one of the first graduates of this school, said.

Great changes have been brought about to the school since then. Thanks to devotion of Koreans in Japan and educational funds sent by the home government a new school has appeared. There stand thirteen modern buildings, in a compound of 28,000 square metres; the five-storied, main building, a ferro-concrete structure, having 40 classrooms, then the playground with a stand. No more it is a school in a waste lot.

The school has sent out already more than 12,000 graduates, many of them have returned to the country to lead a worthwhile life.

Hope-filled Days

At present the enrolment at the high school alone, is about two thousand. They are studying fostering a boundless love for their country and feeling great pride in being cit-

izens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The students and teachers see the brighter tomorrow under the warm concern of the home government though they are in an alien land.

There are many moving stories about the school. The third-year students of the normal course, for instance, help collectively those who are behind in their studies. Now most of the class are honour or top honour students.

They may be on a foreign soil but they are studying to serve their country. Besides the class work they are actively partaking in sports, art, and science circles. Knowledge, virtue, and a sound body is their motto. Many graduates of this school go to the Korean University in Tokyo; some start to work. Among the graduates are a number of actors and sportsmen including several Merited Actors and Masters of Sports.

Many who have returned to the homeland have graduated from various colleges. Now they are working for the country's socialist construction.

Nam Il Ryong, director of the school, said: "The past twenty years of our school is what the warm solicitude of the home country and our beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung has made."

It is only just for the Koreans in



Students during a recess

The school's folk dance group at the amateur art circle contest of the Korean middle-high schools in Japan



Japan to fight for democratic national education for their children. Yet, the Japanese government has taken steps, disregarding international norms, for eliminating Koreans' national education.

After the conclusion of the "Tokyo-Seoul treaty" the Japanese government in collusion with the Pak Jung Hi clique is working like mad on a new bill for "foreign schools," which will ignore the rights of the Koreans and impose again "Japanization" upon them.

But Korean nationals in Japan are fighting for the extension of the repatriation agreement, freedom to visit their homeland, against South Korean nationality, which the Japanese authorities are trying to force on them. At the same time they are doing everything for the development of national education so as to train their children into fine workers for the country.



The enraged youth and students of Seoul took away a tank from the puppet South Korean army (in April 1960)

THE APRIL UPRISING

PAK SUNG KUN

*"We shall not lower our flag,
the flag of blood,
Will go on the shouts of blood,
Nor can we stop our forward march
On the path of blood."*

These lines are from the poem "We Shall Not Lower Our Flag" which a South Korean poet wrote at the time of the heroic struggle of the South Korean people in April 1960 which overthrew the dictatorial regime of Syngman Rhee.

Seven years have elapsed since then.

The April uprising was an eruption of the long pent-up resentment and indignation of the South Korean people who could no longer endure U.S. colonial rule and the fascist oppression of the Syngman Rheeites which had lasted for fifteen years.

It should be recalled. In South Korea the political and social crisis had been further aggravated and the U.S. colonial ruling system shaken to its very foundations. The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the puppet Syngman Rheeites arrested and jailed innocent people right and left in their hope to find a way out by intensifying the fascist dictatorship. One case of corruption after another had fouled the air and the people's life gone from bad to worse. All this enraged the people more.

Particularly, the proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the country's unification by the Koreans allowing no foreign interference and the great achievement made in socialist construction in the North greatly inspired the South Korean people to the fight for unification.

In the end the South Korean people in 1960 could bear no more the tyranny of the U.S.-Syngman Rhee clique and rose up in a mass uprising. They demanded freedom and democracy, a new government, a

new system, and a new life.

The fraudulent March 15 elections sparked the April 19 uprising. Syngman Rhee dreaming a life-time "president" staged another set of elections with the backing of Washington.

The flames of resistance that went up against the shameful elections rapidly spread to all parts of South Korea, and the broad sections of the people—students, workers, peasants, and others—rose up in the struggle to overthrow the puppet regime of Syngman Rhee.

Frightened by this, the U.S. imperialist aggressors instigated the Syngman Rhee clique to proclaim martial law and ordered out puppet troops under their command to suppress the people.

This served only to intensify the struggle of the South Korean people.

The youths and students and people of South Korea stormed the enemy's barricades and destroyed and burned down the puppet government offices and police stations everywhere in South Korea. In Seoul people took away tanks and armoured cars from the enemy.

Altogether some 1,350,000 people joined in the uprising in more than 70 cities and localities.

Neither martial law nor the bestial suppressive measures could check the people's struggle for justice. At last, the heroic struggle of the South Korean people toppled the Syngman Rhee puppet regime which had long been maintained by U.S. force.

It was the first great victory the South Korean people scored in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

The April uprising demonstrated the patriotic spirit of the Korean people and shook U.S. colonial rule to its very foundations. Moreover, it was a turning-point in the struggle of the South Korean people for national salvation, against the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs.

The South Korean people, further awakened and steeled through the uprising, more determinedly waged the struggle for the country's unification, and their struggle developed onto a higher stage.

However, the South Korean people were robbed of the fruits of their struggle.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors set up another puppet regime, John Chang and his company, in order to suppress the righteous struggle of the South Korean people.

The South Korean people who aspire after the country's unification by Koreans opposed the anti-popular policy of John Chang's regime, and stepped up their struggle under the slogan: "Let's go to the north, you come to the south. Let's meet at Panmunjom!"

As their colonial rule faced a new crisis due to the massive advance of the South Korean people for unification, Washington chose the last resort, a military coup.

To this end, Pak Jung Hi and his cohorts in the puppet army were chosen, who promptly carried out the coup on May 16, 1961. Now the

stage was set for the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique to sell off the country openly.

Moreover, these traitors, faithful to the instructions of the United States, embarked upon the road of collaborating with the Japanese militarists, their old master. They invited them, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, to South Korea.

Such traitorous acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique evoked the burning indignation of the South Korean people. There ensued the massive struggles of March 24 and June 3, 1964, and August 1965. "Down with Pak's regime!" "Japanese imperialism, go away!" "United States is the culprit of the Seoul-Tokyo treaty!" "We can live only when the U.S. army is driven out and the country is unified!" were among their slogans. Their struggle developed from patriotic demonstrations to the anti-government, anti-U.S. and anti-Japanese uprisings. They fought heroically, braving every brutal measure of the enemy.

The ever-intensifying struggle of the South Korean people today is an extension of the April 19 uprising; they are set to drive out the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists from South Korea, smash the traitorous puppet clique, and fight until their revolutionary demands are met.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, from the first day of their coming into power dishonouring the spirit of the April uprising that demanded freedom and democracy, arrested, jailed, and killed many patriots at random, and

Left: University students and citizens of Seoul stage giant demonstrations against the "Seoul-Tokyo talks" (on March 24, 1964). Right: The South Korean people fight against the "South Korea-Japan treaty"



INVINCIBLE LAOS

KANG KI SHIK

HIGHWAY NO. 6

THE liberated areas in the northern part of Laos are in the steep mountains; ridge after ridge soars in the sky to obstruct one's view, and dense forests of huge trees and bamboo groves wave like a vast sea.

Highway No. 6 runs through these dense forests of this mountainous region. On the both sides of the road, wide enough for a car to travel, stretch beautiful sceneries of a southern land; fantastic peaks covered with green woods high above in the air, clear rivers with herds of buffaloes swimming in them, and bungalows surrounded by coconut trees and betel-nut palms.

However, everywhere one can see the land of fighting Laos showing wounds of the stern war. For one thing, innumerable bomb craters run along the road; then there are roofless houses, wrecked temples, broken bridges, etc. All these are the making of the Yankees, the unpardonable crimes of the American aggressors. The U.S. air pirates stationed in Thailand and South Vietnam every day bomb indiscriminately the peaceful villages and highways of this beautiful land of Laos.

Here and there we saw anti-aircraft batteries on ridges, or at the

foots of mountains, skillfully camouflaged with tree branches and with their guns levelled at the arrogant aggressors.

When we visited the Sam Neua district we were told that an anti-aircraft unit operating in the district fought more than 200 battles against the enemy and shot down 83 planes including F-105s during the last six months. Flapping on the barrel of one of their guns was a banner awarded by the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat.

Heroism displayed by the fighters on Mt. Ma Bong in the battles against the enemy aircraft was very moving. The mountain is one of the important spots on Highway No. 6. Here the road spiraled up the steep ridge. The highway at this point is under enemy's fire almost every day. Heavy bombs are dumped here constantly.

Fierce battles for life and death take place on the ridge. If the enemy bombs damage the highway in the day, the road garrisons promptly repair it by cracking rocky precipices during the night. Thus the supply route to the front is always open. The enemy may bomb the road next day again, then the Laotian fighters repair it again. This has been going on for several

months. Dense forests are burned down and the ridge changed its shape. But in those arduous days the heroes of Mt. Ma Bong dauntlessly fought and defended their post to the last. In the battles of this ridge alone the enemy lost more than ten airplanes.

"Recently it seems the enemy decided to come here less frequently. Maybe, they have found out it's no use, no matter how many bombs they drop here." Thus spoke a soldier with a smile on his lips, one of the brave fighters of Mt. Ma Bong. He added, "You see, the dialectics of life can be seen here, too. It is quite true that the outrages of the U.S. air pirates destroy our roads. But they help us broaden our roads and develop our anti-aircraft skill."

This optimism and unbending spirit of the soldiers of the fighting Laos is the most fearful "weapon" for the U.S. aggressors—a weapon that the Yankees will never be able to conquer.

NATURAL FORTRESSES

The luxuriant forests of Laos are fine shelters for the people from the outrages of the U.S. air pirates.

There are some who came to settle in the forests temporarily to escape from the barbarous, indiscriminate bombing of the U.S. imperialists. Thus, a new life is budding in the forests. Clean and tidy small homes are going up, and buffaloes, pigs, chickens and other domestic animals are swarming. The people farm with rifles on their backs to protect their villages, they take an active part in the enlightenment movement to wipe out illiteracy. Indeed, there is a militant, optimistic life everywhere in the liberated areas.

for another war in Korea.

Through their experience the South Korean people know too well that neither freedom, nor human rights, nor the country's unification, can be realized unless the U.S. and all other foreign aggressors are driven out of South Korea. They are filled with the firm determination to carry through their revolutionary demands, upholding the spirit of the April 19 uprising.

In Laos natural caverns are also of much help to the people in the fighting. In Na Kai, Moun Ret, and many other districts there are many rocky, not-too-high mountains in scenic spots where many natural caverns are to be found. Large ones can accommodate several hundred people at one time. They are strong natural fortresses that can stand all the bombing. In these districts all the schools, hospitals, and factories are seated in these caves. The people resolutely fight on against the enemy from these natural strongholds.

Difficulty always gives the brave people a spring of inexhaustible wisdom to surmount all odds.

DAUNTLESS SPIRIT

In the fighting Laos the entire people are bearing arms.

In the liberated areas, besides the People's Liberation Army, a regular army, every province and every county has its own local armed forces to defend the districts. And every village has its own self-defence unit. In the enemy-occupied areas partisans are active.

Even many youngsters volunteer for service to fight the enemy. We got acquainted with a fifteen-year old boy called Munhak. The boy said he was from the Xien Ko district and he had joined the army when he was fourteen.

When we asked him why he had enlisted in the Liberation Army instead of going to school, he answered in a very serious tone: "The Yankees and reactionaries ruined my home village and killed our neighbours. And I could bear it no more. So I badgered my father to allow me to join the army, and I am here now." The commendable spirit of this young soldier is another example of the dauntless spirit of the people of Laos.

Everywhere we went we were deeply impressed by the fact that everyone was firmly determined to fight the enemy and confident of their victory in the just struggle.

In the well-known Mt. Phoukut battle the People's Liberation Army displayed matchless mass heroism. There are many stories about the heroic defenders of Mt. Phoukut.

There was a soldier of the Pathet Lao fighting unit, for instance, who was seriously wounded in the fierce battle. The platoon leader ordered him to be sent to a field hospital. But the wounded refused saying: "Phoukut is my home. I cannot leave this home."

Thus, he stayed on the height and fought heroically until he breathed his last.

With such heroic fighters standing firmly at the outposts for freedom and independence of their homeland, the fighting Laos led by the Neo Lao Haksat is ever invincible.

The fighters of the People's Liberation Army of Laos go through a rigid training



The People's Liberation Army of Laos is very close to the people in the liberated areas



KOREA GREETES SYRIA'S NATIONAL HOLIDAY

KIM KIL

GREETING the revolutionary day which has opened a new turning-point in the history of the Syrian people, I think of those pleasant days that I spent in Syria.

It was in July last year that I visited Syria. I went with the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During our stay in Syria, we were given a warm welcome and hearty reception by the Syrian people. We visited Damascus, and other cities.

Through our get-togethers with the people of Syria, we could sense the firm ties of friendship between the peoples of our two countries. And the country and its people left an unforgettable impression on us.

Though our stay in the country was a short one, we witnessed the Syrian people working diligently to build a new life, their firm determination to march courageously along the road they themselves had chosen, and the features of their indefatigable struggle.

The military museum in Damascus



inian people who are fighting to return to their country.

The imperialists led by the United States, as in other regions, are pursuing their unsavory aggressive ends in this region, too. The imperialists are scheming to check the struggle of the peoples of Syria and other countries of the Middle and Near East and enslave them again—the peoples who are struggling for independence and a new life.

The imperialists instigate the Israeli Zionists in every way to launch aggression against the peoples of Syria and other Arab countries.

However, all their efforts will be futile. The imperialists can never bring to their knees the Syrian people who are fighting for the consolidation of national independence and for social progress.

Today, everywhere in Syria is rising ever higher the voice denouncing the U.S.-led imperialists and their running-dogs, and the people are firmly determined to fight to the last to safeguard their revolutionary gains.

The Korean people vehemently denounce the aggressive machinations of the imperialists and their stooges against Syria and extend their support to and firm solidarity with the fighting Syrian people. Ever victorious will be the struggle of the Syrian people for the just cause.

The peoples of Korea and Syria are friendly and fraternal peoples.

The peoples of the two countries are waging a common struggle for national independence and social progress against imperialism and colonialism. Through this struggle the two peoples are closely linked with each other.

The people of Syria express their full support for the Korean people's struggle for driving out the U.S. army from South Korea and unifying the country without outside interference. This I personally experienced and witnessed while I was in Syria.

Korea and Syria are far from each other geographically. Yet their geographical position cannot be any obstacle in promoting the friendship and unity between the peoples of the two countries. It is our firm conviction that relations of friendship and co-operation between the Korean and Syrian peoples will be further consolidated and developed.

On the occasion of the revolutionary anniversary of Syria, I sincerely wish the people of Syria brilliant successes in their struggle for the consolidation of national independence, against imperialism and colonialism, and for building a rich and powerful, prosperous, independent state.



JUN MOON SUP

Whenever I look back on the triumphant path of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, my thoughts turn to Comrade Kim Il Sung's unparalleled revolutionary sweep and his superb strategy and tactics, which were exhibited throughout the long course of the guerilla warfare against the Japanese imperialists. And the time of the Moosan area battle in May, 1939 and the march to the border region early in 1940 was no exception.

The victorious Moosan battle fought under the command of Comrade Kim Il Sung dealt a telling blow at the Japanese imperialists, who were then running amuck in the aggressive war against the Chinese mainland, while emboldening the Korean people's conviction of victory and inspiring them to a more resolute struggle against the Japanese colonialists.

After the Moosan area battle, we (the 2nd Route Army) advanced into the Holung area east of Mt. Baikdoo, where we were active. That the theatre of our operations was removed to this area was itself another case of showing Comrade Kim Il Sung's great resources and wisdom.

While making a wholesale roundup of members of the Association for the Restoration of the Motherland in the Changpai area and of the Korean National Liberation Union in Korea, the Japanese imperialists laid a strict cordon around the region southwest of Mt. Baikdoo. Comrade Kim Il Sung, who correctly grasped the prevailing situation, took a wise measure to transfer the field of operation to the region east of Mt. Baikdoo, on where the enemy's attention was yet to focus. (This region not only geographically bordered on the homeland but had been a revolutionary mass basis since the early 1930's.)

Upon arrival in Holung county, Comrade Kim Il Sung dispatched political workers to establish contacts with the local organizations and set up chapters of the Association for the Restoration of the Motherland and the Anti-Japanese Association. In this way the mass basis of the revolution was consolidated and preparations were made for administering another big blow to the enemy.

In the summer of 1939, our unit was active near the Olgi river. Comrade Kim Il Sung, with the headquarters' staff, personally established contacts with the local people at Okdolgol, a village on the Dooman river, on the one hand, and, on the other, assigned Comrade Kim Joon (a by-name of Li Dong Gul) to the task of conducting political work in this area to unite the masses in the revolutionary organizations and of establishing liaison with the Moosan area of the homeland.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, drawing on the experience in political work gained in the Changpai area, instructed the political workers to form small armed groups and carry out their work moving around from place to place. And Comrade Kim Joon remained in the area with a few armed comrades.

Our unit was then busy making ready for the winter.

After our unit's disappearance from the valley of the Olgi river, the enemy mustering all their "punitive forces" combed every mountain all through the summer to find some trace of us, but in vain. Afterwards they set up the "Yabu Punitive Headquarters" in Kilin and stationed in every district their armed forces for a long time—units of the "Kanto Army," the "Japanese expeditionary army in China," the puppet Manchurian army, the gendarmerie, the police, and the "self-defence corps." The whole area was placed under strict watch.

That was not all. The vicious enemy did everything. They put up the so-called Kilin Commission under the "Yabu Punitive Headquarters," whose job was to work out plans for "punitive operations." The Commission comprised the heads of army units, judicial organs, police stations, administrative offices, intelligence corps, and experts on "punitive operations" against the "communist bandits."

Thus, in the second half of 1939 large "punitive forces" of the enemy were stationed in every valley of the Holung area, and every high mountain and every deep valley was searched systematically.

Under these circumstances, to an ordinary mind it was inconceivable for our unit to take the initiative and launch an attack on the enemy. Comrade Kim Il Sung, however, emphasizing that a situation like that called upon us to act all the more with vigor and daring, drew up plans to have the measure of the enemy's feet and deal successive blows at them.

Late in the autumn of 1939, Comrade Kim Il Sung led our unit northward to Tunhua county from the Holung-Antu county borderland.

When our unit arrived at the backwoods of Tunhua we first attacked a lumber station at Liukosung, then another one at Chiahshintzu. In these campaigns, which were executed under the direction of Comrade Kim Il Sung, we aimed to break up the enemy's "punitive forces" massed in the Holung-Antu area that were on our heels. At the same time, we wanted to reinforce our ranks by enlisting workers of the lumber stations.

The enemy were quite astounded at this blitzkrieg tactics—we slipped out of the Holung area and attacked the big lumber stations in Tunhua like lightning.

Never had the enemy thought that the communist forces, however elusive they might be, could break through their rings of encirclement; still less, we would advance northward.

The enemy realized what was going on only when they received the urgent reports of their crushing defeats at Liukosung and Chiahshintzu. Now they rushed troops to the backwoods of Tunhua.

But, by this time, our unit, carrying off much booty and with a large number of new men in our ranks, had already gone far south to be in the Antu-Fusung county border territory.

Following the Chiahshintzu battle Comrade Kim Il Sung personally made a speech before hundreds of workers who had come out for carrying the booty on their backs.

The tenor of his speech made before the lumber workers is still alive in my memory. He said:

"...The peoples of Korea and China are groaning under the cruel oppression and exploitation by the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

"We Koreans are deprived of our country and all our rights, and the bitter fate of a ruined people has befallen us. A ruined people, as the Korean saying goes, is little better than a dog in a house of death. A ruined people! What a shameful word it is! You are true sons of the people, you should shoulder the destiny of the country and the people. How can we be indifferent when our dear parents, brothers and sisters are wronged by the heinous Japanese gangs before our eyes?

"Our guerilla army is the army of the people that fights against the Japanese imperialist aggressors, for the country's freedom and liberation. If you want to see your dear motherland free and independent and cast off the shameful life of a ruined people, you must bravely fight against the Japanese imperialists. All who want to take up arms and fight with us against the enemy, join the guerilla army!"

When Comrade Kim Il Sung finished his speech, a young worker who sat in the back row stood up, raising his hand and shouting, "I'm going to fight!" And he was followed by many others who rose to ask that they should be taken into the guerilla army.

Altogether more than 200 new men including those recruited at Liukosung joined our unit, and our strength was greatly expanded.

All members of our unit in high feather marched toward the Antu-Fusung county borderland.

When we came near Paishihtan, Fusung county, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave orders to pitch camp there for the night and set up a temporary stage. It was yet some time before sunset.

His words were most welcome; we felled big aspen trees, and with them built a pretty big stage in a hurry. Tents made a curtain; and even the programme was posted.

Comrade Kim Il Sung personally directed the performances.

At a whistle, the curtain rose. Many numbers were on the programme—choruses, solos, dances, etc. It was capped with a sketch showing the activities of the guerillas.

We were all in a hilarious mood. Newcomers, above

all, could not but wonder at all this—the sudden appearance of a big stage in the deep forests and presentation of a colourful programme. Some Chinese recruits voluntarily jumped on to the stage and sang Chinese folk songs to the accompaniment of the Chinese fiddle.

All this at a time when a large enemy force was expanding its tight ring of encirclement to the Tunhua area to entrap us! Our life was revolutionary optimism itself and our confidence in victory was greater than ever.

After that, Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and guided military and political studies at the secret camp in Paishihtan in the Sungari valley. In such a difficult situation, to stay at one place very long and to conduct extensive military and political studies were not ordinary.

But he saw, judging from the enemy's movements, that it would be some months yet before the enemy would spot us; and he drew up a bold plan for an intensive training of the freshmen.

And it must be added that this was a very correct step in anticipation of larger-scale operations that were to come.

Comrade Kim Il Sung divided the whole term of training into two periods; in the first period the men were to finish the training course, and in the second they were to go more thoroughly with what they had learned. This was a long-range, militant plan to give the men sufficient military and political training so as to make them cope with the enemy even if circumstances prevented them from going through the second period after the first one.

The method of training, too, was militant. Companies and individuals would compete with each other, and prizes, first, second, and third, be awarded according to the results.

From the first day the military and political training was intensive. Political study was conducted in each company and the political instructors were lecturers.

Some of the new men were illiterate, so every veteran soldier helped them individually, teaching them every day a few letters and making them learn by heart a slogan or a few lines of sentences. To learn by singing was another method. The "Song of the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Motherland" was taught so that they could grasp its content while singing.

Thanks to the various ways of study thought out by Comrade Kim Il Sung personally, all the recruits became able to read and write in a month, and their political awakening rose further.

Along with political study, he put special stress on military training.

We learned not only the guerilla tactics but also the art of war of a regular army.

Comrade Kim Il Sung personally taught the commanding officers and the staff of headquarters how to train a regular army, and always gave personal guidance in tactics and target shooting.

I still remember his fine marksmanship and the skill with which he disassembled and reassembled any kind of gun.

In those days what arms we had were those taken from the enemy, and naturally our arms were of various makes and directions for each weapon were different. So only few could handle all of them with ease.

But Comrade Kim Il Sung not only skillfully handled any kind of machinegun, rifle, and revolver but showed fine marksmanship.

Determined to become his worthy soldiers, we devoted ourselves heart and soul to military training—his worthy soldiers who were versed, like him, in tactics, expert in handling arms, and crack shots.

When the first period was over, we felt that we were steered greatly politically and militarily.

On the closing day of the first period Comrade Kim Il Sung summed up the results of competition in the military and political training and awarded a watch to the first prize winner and fountainpens to the second and third.

That night, we all feeling jubilant fell quickly into a sound sleep. But suddenly there was an emergency call at midnight. In a twinkling everyone was ready for action; everyone took up his weapons and accouterments, the camp was broken up and cooking-utensils were packed.

The Guards Company commander and regimental commanders reported to Comrade Kim Il Sung about the emergency alignment.

He inspected the ranks and then went round the places where the tents had been pitched.

There was nothing left, no arms or accouterments, not even a piece of paper.

He was very pleased with the result of the emergency call, and told the men:

"I am so pleased to see that the freshmen have been trained so well like this in a matter of only one month. And I think we can advance into Korea even now..."

The second period trainings started. But some ten days later, we were compelled to leave the place without finishing the course. The enemy discovered our secret camp and started closing in upon us with a large force early in 1940. Having spotted our location the enemy concentrated all their "punitive forces" and attacked us. They said that "if Kim Il Sung's unit was wiped out it would be the end of the communist bandits."

While persistently pursuing our unit, the enemy stationed men on mountain ridges and in ravines, where we would likely pass. Then they kept contact with each other by wireless. The enemy were really desperate.

Besides, the enemy, having made the turncoats set up what they called Hyuphwahoi or reconciliation as-

sociation and Shinsundai or refreshing corps, worked their propaganda machinery overtime and played every possible trick in their attempt to win us over to their side.

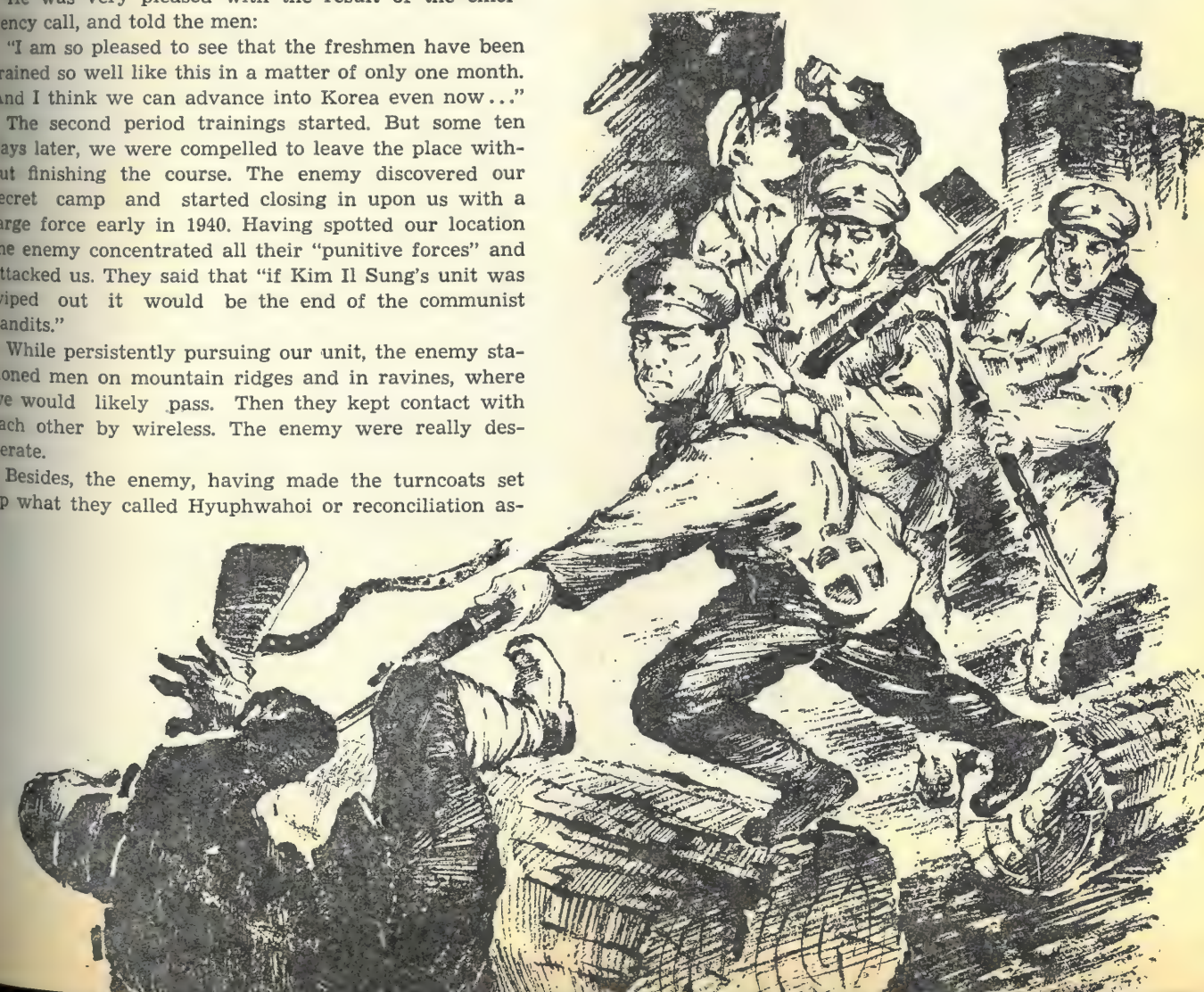
The enemy resorted to all sorts of vicious methods. In every mountain and every ravine were scattered numerous leaflets which read: "You are the only ones left. Don't resist recklessly any longer, but submit." The enemy used turncoats to this end. Then poisoned cookies and foodstuffs were left in mountain huts.

Faced with the enemy's offensive, a handful of cowards defected and surrendered. When there were such turncoats Comrade Kim Il Sung said determinedly:

"...Those characters are quite useless even if they had remained in our unit. As you know, one of our revolutionary songs says: 'Let the coward go his way, but we will defend the Red banner.' That's right! We will defend the banner of the Korean revolution to the end..."

Indeed, the situation was very difficult. But he worked out a positive and militant plan to propel and develop the Korean revolution. Instead of avoiding the enemy, his detailed plan called for another advance to the border area, to the Moosan area, where the enemy forces were concentrated.

Comrade Kim Il Sung dispatched a guerilla fighter to the Changpyong area, Moosan county, to get the first-hand information about the situation there. It was his plan to advance into the homeland again and strike a crushing blow at the Japanese imperialists



and inspire the Korean people who were suffering in a living hell with fresh confidence in the restoration of the country and in national regeneration.

He led his unit to the border area slipping through the strict cordon of the enemy, throwing the enemy into confusion with his subtle tactics.

By that time our provisions had run out and we were faced with grave difficulties. The bean cakes we had obtained at the lumber stations were all gone by the time our unit crossed Hualatzu and arrived at the valley of Tamalukou.

Comrade Kim Il Sung sent out a reconnoitering party to the Tamalukou lumber station to prepare for attacking it and securing food.

Our raid on Tamalukou brought us a lot of booty including hundreds of sacks of flour.

After the battle Comrade Kim Il Sung led our unit in retreating into the dense forest of Hualatzu on the border of Holung and Antu counties, swiftly covering our tracks as we went.

The enemy rushed to Tamalukou and hit our trail, but Comrade Kim Il Sung gave the enemy the slip with his resourcefulness. In the end the enemy had to return empty-handed to Tamalukou; they stamped with chagrin and snarled: "We are given another ride by the communist army." The enraged enemy regrouped and began to comb the valley of Tamalukou.

Having deftly thrown the enemy off the scent, our unit by now was already bivouacking near Hualatzu. Comrade Kim Il Sung had estimated how long it would take for the enemy to catch up with us, and laid plans to hit the pursuing enemy.

Sure enough, as he had foreseen, enemy scouts stole up to the sentry line of our unit at night. But when we let them have it, they were frightened out of their senses and fled. In their confusion they dropped a military map.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, after examining the map, ordered Regimental Commander Oh Baik Ryong as follows:

"The enemy are close on our heels. If we leave them alone, they will still come after us. You take some of your men tonight and teach the Japanese a lesson."

It was not long after the regimental commander left the camping ground when there were deafening bursts of gun-shots rending the air down below in the ravine. Soon Regimental Commander Oh Baik Ryong returned and reported to Comrade Kim Il Sung.

According to the regimental commander, the enemy soldiers had made bonfires here and there, and were yelling at the peasants whom they forcibly mobilized to fell trees. So the enemy did not sense anything even when our small group was right under their very noses. Then, Comrade Oh Baik Ryong and his men struck the enemy hard and then got away. He said that the excited enemy men were fighting each other.

At this, Comrade Kim Il Sung chuckled and said, "I guess the enemy will not follow us any more."

Sure enough, the enemy abandoned pursuing us the next day. We learned later that the enemy soldiers, fighting among themselves, killed over sixty and wounded many more that night. With this, the enemy turned tail and ran away in great haste, taking the wounded and the dead along with them.

Our unit went up a hill in Hualatzu and took a rest there for a few days.

By the time the enemy force, tired out with their hopeless pursuit, had gone back to their quarters, Comrade Kim Il Sung led our unit to Changpyong. This was towards the end of March in 1940. Our unit began to descend a high ridge along a sunny side, where the snow was thawing, to go to Tamalukou.

Before long we came across the peasants who had been called out forcibly to transport the enemy's munitions; they told us that a large enemy force was coming in pursuit of us.

Around this time, some sort of illness broke out in our unit, and we had to carry the sick on stretchers and this slowed down the pace of our march.

Comrade Kim Il Sung ordered our unit to a halt towards daybreak and said that the sick should be given something hot to drink, though the situation was very critical.

After they were given thin gruel, Comrade Kim Il Sung chose a few men and ordered them to slip out taking a roundabout way; they also should carry some food grain with them and build a secret camp, where they could care for the sick. His profound care for the men had always touched us, but we were again deeply moved.

Having sent the sick to a safe place, we resumed our march, but he instructed us to change our course southeastward. We had been headed for Changpyong, but now our unit did not move towards the border area but went down along the valley leading to the Tamalukou lumber station.

Even on the march, Comrade Kim Il Sung kept studying topographies of different areas consulting the map.

The day when we were just short of Tamalukou he ordered us to camp earlier than usual, and we did not know why. We all thought this was quite an unusual piece of tactics in view of the enemy on our heels.

At the early dawn he called in the regimental commanders to have a discussion on the course that the unit would take. He told the commanders.

"Today we must take care of the chasing enemy. If we allow them to tag us all the way to Moosan, it will be difficult for us to attack Changpyong, then we will be having a hard time in getting away from there after the assault. We must first deal with these enemy men who are pursuing us even if we have to put off a little our advance on the Moosan area . . ."

Soon he issued combat orders.

This was the famous battle of Hungchiho—the Maeda unit of the Japanese army was annihilated in a flash.

The setback the Maeda unit suffered was so staggering that the Fengtien unit (a large puppet Manchurian force) which was right behind the Maeda unit, could not come near, but only fired at random in the distance until the battle ended. The enemy's garrison troops rushed from Samjang across the Korea-China border, but they, too, dared not approach the scene but kept firing their guns from a distance.

"Look at them," said Comrade Kim Il Sung with a smile. "They are too scared to come near. By that dis-

(Continued on page 32)



A spring scene of Moranbong Park



Oil painting "*The Flaming Rakdong River*" (1966)

By Pak Myung Hoon



A scene from the play "Young Vanguards"

The play "New Spring in Sukkai-wool Village"



A scene from the play "A Phoenix"

The play "Green Lawn"



DRAMAS FOR THE PEOPLE



A scene from the play "Admiral Li Soon Shin"

THE Korean dramatic art serves the Korean revolution.

It projects the people of this land, who are fighting for social progress holding aloft the anti-imperialist banner, and inspires the masses to revolution and construction.

To meet the demands of the spirit of the age the Korean plays are revolutionary and militant, and they are built on various subjects.

First of all, a great number of dramas deal with the revolutionary traditions inherited by the Korean people, bringing home to the mind of the theatre-goers the heroic features of the people who weave the plays. Among them is People's Prize winner "A Phoenix." Also plays "The Fog Clears over This Land," "Young Vanguards," "The Road of Youth," and many others fall in this category.

"The Road of Youth" gives a impressive portrayal of the revolutionary fighters who bravely waged the arduous struggle against the Japanese imperialists. The patriotic youths,

who were inspired at the news that the first anti-Japanese guerrilla units were formed by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the 1930's, started the struggle for taking away arms from the enemy. The play showed eloquently that the people should not yield to the enemy, but fight to the last; when the people rise up in the struggle holding arms in their hands, they can defeat the enemy, however strong they may be, and restore the country's independence. It also showed that the armed enemy should be hit with arms.

Many plays reflected the country's grand socialist construction and the energetical forward march of the people, united as one, towards the bright morrow fighting against the old and creating the new. Portraying the people of this era, these plays imbued the masses with the heroic spirit of the era of Chullima. The People's Prize winners "A Faithful Agitator," "Great Energy," "Pioneers," and a comedy "An Echo" come under this heading.

"Great Energy" depicts the crea-

tive labour struggle of the working class in the postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction—they rebuilt ventilator and furnace levelled to the ground by the savage U.S. bombing during the Korean war.

"A Faithful Agitator" shows how a political agitator of a workteam of a co-operative farm is devoting her all to the goodness of her fellow members and society. One is impressed with how much the affirmative influence can do to people.

The country's unification, South Korean revolution, revolutionary fight, and history and classical subjects are favourite themes of plays.

In this connection it must be mentioned that the plays dealing with classical and historical themes are not for the sake of history or classicism, but for developing them in harmony with the aesthetic needs of the time. Plays "Admiral Li Soon Shin," "The Imjin Patriotic War," "General Sherman," "A Tale of Choon Hyang," and "A Tale of Shim Chung" are some of them.

"The Imjin Patriotic War" portray-



The play "A Daughter of Vietnam"

ed the patriotic spirit of the Korean people who had fought for seven years in the late 16th century against the invading hordes of Hideyoshi from Japan.

An ordinary peasant is the hero of the play who becomes later the leader of a volunteer unit. An ardent patriot, he inspired the people to the fight against the foreign aggressors, and defended the country. The play illustrates so dramatically that it is the people, no one else, who defend the country.

Speaking of the Korean dramas, one cannot omit those dedicated to the country's unification and South Korea's revolution that reflect the earnest wishes of the Korean people to drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and unify the country again. These sentiments are well projected in plays "The Keumsan County Head," "The Stormy District," and "Green Lawn." And dramas on revolutionary battles mirror the immortal exploits of the heroic Korean People's Army soldiers who are ready to sacrifice their lives for the country and the people.

The play "Great Energy"



diers who are ready to sacrifice their lives for the country and the people.

Also built on the spirit of internationalism are such plays as "The Star over Saigon" and "A Daughter of Vietnam," which tell of the Korean people's support for the fighting Vietnamese people. There was also the play "Negro Lieutenant Pret."

Thus the Korean plays are marked with militancy, revolutionary spirit, the truthfulness to life, and artistic projection.

In staging the plays efforts are directed to rejecting the make-belief acting but to bringing out the true life, the reality of life.

The stage settings and illumination provide the important medium of bringing out characteristics of people on the stage.

During the past decades the Korean dramatic art has made great strides; the ranks of playwrights, producers, actors and actresses, stage designers, and illuminators have been greatly expanded. There are scores of play groups and theatres throughout the country. Then drama circles are active in all parts of the country, cities and rural villages.

Plays in our country, under the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the banner of socialist realism reflecting the spirit of the age, have become the spiritual food for the people.

National Holiday of Tanzania

KIM YUNG KIL

APRIL 26 is a national holiday for the Tanzanian people.

Greeting the significant day for the people of Tanzania, I once again recall the pleasant days I spent in Tanzania which I visited last July with the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Tanzanian people gave a warm welcome to our delegation. Still fresh in my memory are many moving scenes that took place in Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, and Tanga—the brimming streets and villages with people who sang and danced in honour of our delegation.

During our stay in the country, brief as it was, we could see the splendid achievements the Tanzanian people had made under the leadership of President Nyerere in eradicating the consequences of the protracted colonial rule of the imperialists and in building up a new life.

The resourceful, diligent people of Tanzania are building up their national economy, and their national culture is flourishing. Today, the Tanzanian people are successfully carrying out the three-year plan for prosperity and progress, holding high the banner of self-reliance.

The achievements of the Tanzanian people are not only for Tanzania. They are contributing greatly to strengthening the new emerging forces in Asia and Africa, while dealing blows to the imperialists and colonialists.

The colonialists, new and old, headed by the Anglo-American imperialists have hatched many plots, overt and covert, to hamper the independent development of the Tanzanian people and to restore the old colonial system they had once imposed upon the people of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in the past. But all their efforts were in vain, they could not stop the wheel of history.

The determination of the Tanza-

nian people to defend national independence and sovereignty of the country is firm as rock.

Everywhere in the country I heard angry shouts of the people condemning imperialism and colonialism, and I sensed their ardent support for the peoples who are fighting for freedom and liberation.

The Tanzanian people repeatedly expressed to us their fervent friendship towards the Korean people and their full support for Korea's unification by the Korean people without outside interference. The voice of the Tanzanian people for no interference in Korea's unification was fully expressed at the 21st U.N. General Assembly.

Though Korea and Tanzania are

far apart with continents and oceans between them, bonds of friendship are unbreakable as they join hands in the fight against imperialism and colonialism. Their friendship and co-operation in all fields, political, economic, cultural, keep progressing. The Korean people are very happy over this and will make every effort to strengthen and develop further our friendship.

On the occasion of the national holiday of the Tanzanian people I once again extend warm greetings to my Tanzanian friends, and I sincerely wish relations of friendship and co-operation between Korea and Tanzania ever flourish and wish the Tanzanian people prosperity and happiness.

Citizens of Tanga enthusiastically welcoming the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea



A Tale of Jade Lotus Pond

ONCE upon a time there lived a maid and a lad; the girl was called Jade Lotus and he Bamboo Forest, both orphans.

A kind-hearted old man brought them up, and as they grew up love budded out between them. Jade Lotus picked lotus flowers and Bamboo Forest was a bow maker.

Nothing was extraordinary when that particular day started. In the early morning Jade Lotus floated the small boat on the pond and picked lotus; Bamboo Forest with his friends was making bows in the nearby bamboo grove.

Jade Lotus noticed her basket full of lotus and put it on a rock by the pond, when a white crane with an arrow sticking in its body fell. Taking pity on the bird, she pulled out the arrow and bandaged the bird.

Suddenly a warrior appeared from nowhere to claim the bird. He wrested the crane and the lotus basket from the hands of Jade Lotus; then

smitten with beauty he tried to take away even her. At the critical moment, Bamboo Forest and his friends dashed out of the bamboo grove to stop him. The warrior drew his sword on Bamboo Forest, but the latter knocked off with a bamboo stick the weapon from the former's hand in a moment. Clothed with shame, the warrior picked up his sword and beat a hasty retreat. But before leaving he promised a revenge.

Eventually Bamboo Forest and Jade Lotus were married. It was the wedding night. Suddenly, the door of the bridal chamber was flung open. The warrior came with his men to take away the bride.

The infuriated bridegroom with a thundering cry went at the brutal intruders. But Bamboo Forest was wounded by an arrow, and Jade Lotus was taken away by the evil men.

There was a big feast in the castle to which the warrior brought

Jade Lotus. The greedy castellan was greatly charmed with her.

But Jade Lotus told the man in his face:

"It is said even the furious tiger wishes her happiness when it sees a bride and the greedy wolf does not bark lest he should terrify her; and the cunning snake does not come near the bridal chamber for fear of staining it. Yet, you dare order to assault the bridal chamber. You are worse than a beast!"

At this moment, Bamboo Forest charged into the parlor. When he had come to his senses, he darted to the castle to rescue his bride. Many soldiers hurried to the scene and the lord raised his sword to kill Bamboo Forest. In the nick of time Jade Lotus shielded her husband and saved him. But the couple were no match for the band of men. In the end Bamboo Forest and Jade Lotus were made prisoners; and she was shut in the lord's private room.

At dead of night, the warrior stabbed the sentries and forced his way into Jade Lotus' cell. True, the warrior brought Jade Lotus for his master, but he could not give her up.

With all her might and main she resisted him, when the drunken lord entered. While the two satyrs crossed their swords with each other, Jade Lotus ran away. Soon the lord noticed her gone and ordered his men to pursue her. She was overtaken and surrounded when she reached the lotus pond. Now she realized there was no way out, and threw herself into the pond.

"I will rather die than live in disgrace. White jade is pure white even when it is crushed; the white lotus perfumes even after the bloom is gone!" These were her last words.

Jade Lotus became a mermaid. Whenever she heard Bamboo Forest piping on the shores of the lake, her heart went out to him.

Bamboo Forest succeeded in making a hair-breadth escape from the castle. Now he was resolved. He would revenge Jade Lotus upon the enemy come what may—the lord who killed his sweetheart and tyrannized over the people. He and his friends made preparations. Every evening his pipe gave out doleful tunes from the rock by the pond. No one knew how many months passed.

One night a mermaid sprang up from the pond, when he was at his usual place. It was Jade Lotus herself to whom he had given all his heart. She was in the arms of her husband. Their tales were endless. She found Bamboo Forest carrying her old shoes in his bosom. She wanted to put them on, but alas, now she was a mermaid! She cried bitterly in his arms.

The night is long that never finds the day. Day was breaking and she had to return to the mermaid world. Before leaving she put her silk kerchief around her husband's sheath, imploring with him to take revenge for her death.

Several months passed again. The mid-autumn festival came round. Girls were out to the shores of the lotus pond with lotus lanterns to en-



joy the moonlight. Bamboo Forest and his friends were there, too. Then accompanied by soldiers, the castellan appeared to celebrate the festival.

This was the time Bamboo Forest was waiting for; he and his friends unsheathed the swords. Now the lake shore was turned into a battle field. They mowed down the soldiers. Bamboo Forest drove the castellan to the top of the rock by the lake, and his sword swung down on the neck of the lord. There was a big splash on the lake.

Suddenly a dazzling rainbow rose

and the ground was alive with lovely flowers. A mysterious mist rested upon the pond. Then the reincarnated Jade Lotus floated on the surface of the pond.

The villagers, who overthrew the tyrant, built a happy life. Later people named the pond after the beautiful and wise Jade Lotus and the castle after the undaunted Bamboo Forest.

It may be added that the dance drama "A Tale of Jade Lotus Pond," a favourite repertoire of the State Dance Theatre, is an adaptation of this old legend of Korea.

(Continued from page 24)

tant firing they seem to be begging us to make things easier for them. All right, let them have it, we will give them the machine-guns." We showered bullets upon the enemy with the six machine-guns we had just captured, and the enemy stopped the firing and beat a hasty retreat.

But Comrade Kim Il Sung foresaw that the enemy, though hit hard in the Hungchiho battle, would raise a dust in the border area while coming desperately in pursuit of our unit; he leisurely evacuated our unit in the direction of Hualatzu.

In a few days the large "punitive forces" of the enemy were concentrated in the border area and Houlung and Antu counties. Particularly, the eastern skirts of Mt. Baikdoo were crowded with enemy men.

But our unit had the distinguished leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung—his unflagging revolutionary

sweep, fighting spirit of taking the initiative under all circumstances, however difficult they may be, and striking successive blows at the foe by taking advantage of the enemy's weak points, and his brilliant flexible tactics. And our unit marched on surmounting all odds.

Even in such a difficult situation he dispatched political workers to Chijenkang and Liushutsun in Antu county in order to unite the masses around the Association for the Restoration of the Motherland and the Anti-Japanese Association, thus uninterruptedly consolidating the revolutionary base. He also organized many offensive operations, dealing one blow after another at the enemy.

When our unit, having slipped out of the enemy's encircling net, reached Santaokou, Antu county, Comrade Kim Il Sung planned bold operations to attack three villages simultaneously so as to throw the enemy

into dire confusion.

The 7th and 8th Regiments and the Guards Company descended on three villages in different directions at one time. To the enemy it came like a bolt from the blue and there was perfect chaos among them. They had held the big communities were quite safe but now these villages were hit all at once, and hard too! The enemy trembling with fear lamented, "The communist troops must be beyond number!"

After a good while, the thunderstruck enemy gathered up in great haste what "punitive forces" there had been in the adjacent areas and gave us a desperate chase.

But we took a snowless path on the sunny side throwing off the enemy completely. The enemy searched in vain for our unit all night long; but in the end, they had no choice but to retrace their steps.

In this way, in the whole course of the arduous

struggle, the anti-Japanese guerilla army led by Comrade Kim Il Sung defended the revolutionary banner to the end, built up firm revolutionary basis everywhere they went, extended and strengthened the ranks of the guerilla units, and won every battle by superb strategy and tactics. All this, indeed, made the Korean revolution hold out tenaciously to the end; it made the Korean people keep up their confidence in the restoration of the fatherland even in that stifling hell on earth; it made the Korean people prepare fully for the coming great event of the country's liberation.

Whenever I think of this, I am deeply moved by his immortal contribution to the Korean revolution; and, at the same time, I renew my firm determination to devote myself to the prosperity and progress of the country along the path indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

A Dawn Will Come

SOMETIME ago a Western journalist who had visited South Korea wrote: "I've been to a hell." And the short sentence says plenty—what a hellish life the South Korean people are going through.

One of the worst features is that human rights and democratic freedom are completely non-existent in South Korea.

In South Korea under U.S. occupation and dictatorial rule of Pak Jung Hi every expression of complaint against U.S. colonial rule and the puppet regime, however trifling it may be, is brutally suppressed.

There is no trace of freedom of assembly, association, and demonstration. The Pak Jung Hi clique mobilized armed troops to check the South Korean youths and students who demonstrated against the traitorous "Seoul-Tokyo treaty." Force is used against the striking workers who demand that an end should be put to the starvation wage. Then no assembly of any sort, indoors and outdoors, is allowed. Even for wedding ceremonies or burial services a special permit is needed.

This is not all, however.

Thousands upon thousands are thrown into jail because they demanded the peaceful unification of the country. The world was shocked at learning that the chairman of the South Korean Socialist Party, the editor-in-chief of the "Minjok Ilbo" and many other journalists, and social and political workers were put to death by the U.S. puppet regime in South Korea.

No wonder then a South Korean writer wrote: "Life in South Korea is just like one in the army barracks in the catch-the-spy week." In Seoul there is an endless queue of people being taken to the court, and someone lamented: "There will be few before long who did not face the court."

All the people of South Korea are in the crucible of affliction; to them tomorrow is so uncertain.



South Korean policemen forcibly taking away grain from peasants

Of late, the Pak Jung Hi clique are intensifying their war provocations all along the military demarcation line so as to aggravate the tension in Korea and subject the people to worse oppression.

A big stick is being brandished before the people's eyes while the invisible stick—agents and informers—shadow every move of the people.

At present there is no "vacuum" in South Korea; every nook and corner is brimming with agents and hirelings of the South Korean branch of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and its junior partners—the South Korean central intelligence agency, the police counter-intelligence corps. The number of jails has been doubled. But, even according to their own sources, Pak Jung Hi and his men are holding prisoners twice as many as all their jails can hold. Countless patriots who have fought against the quislings are in many "remoulding places" (the South Korean regime calls jails in this way) surrounded by high walls and barbed-wire entanglements.

Yet Washington and its lackeys are trying to make the world believe there are freedom and demo-

cracy in South Korea. According to Washington-hired United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, South Korea is an "encouraging sign of democracy!" However desperate they may get, the U.S. invaders and the South Korean lackeys cannot shield the true status of South Korea from the world, it is a land of darkness.

Today the South Korean people's anti-U.S. and anti-Pak Jung Hi struggle is flaring up with unquenchable force for the country's unification without outside interference and for the right to life and freedom.

The very fact that the aggressors and the quislings are running amuck to cross out democratic rights and freedom shows that they can maintain their rule only at gun-point and that U.S. colonial domination over South Korea has been shaken to its very foundations. A dawn will come after this long night of darkness.

History testifies to the lot of fascists who once attempted to strangle freedom and democracy. Surely victory will be on the side of the South Korean people who are fighting for genuine freedom.

LOOKING AT A PICTURE

KIM KUL

South Korean pupils suffer from cold and hunger



THIS is a picture which appeared recently in a South Korean paper.

As you see, small children are trying to blow on their fingers in an unheated classroom. The picture was captioned: "Pains of a young school mistress."

As I sat by the window, and looked at the picture and read the article, bitter scenes of the old days—my childhood—drifted through my mind. Then I saw fleeting images of my younger brothers who are in South Korea.

Still vivid before my eyes are the things that happened more than 30 years ago; I was a primary school pupil then.

One day, my teacher asked the class that those who had brought tuition should come to the office. Though I had no money with me, I went with them; I wanted to explain the situation to the teacher.

I kept pacing up and down outside his office. Eventually all the children, one by one, emerged from his office. At last I entered the office. Once I stood before the teacher, I did not know what to say. I just stood there. But he understood me, in a gentle voice he said: "You may go now. I think I know what you have in mind. But why haven't you done your home work? I'm sure you know it is wrong not to prepare for the class." He seemed to be in deep agony, too!

After all these years I still can picture his painful countenance.

Looking back on those things, I read the article of the school mistress.

"I've been a teacher for three years. But nothing has been more painful for me than asking the children to bring contributions. I think this is the hardest part of a primary school teacher's job. If I tell them, 'children, bring contribution money tomorrow,' the sparkle of their eyes vanishes and they become sulky and gloomy. It seems they are troubled, too. Where would they find money?"

As I read on, the South Korean woman teacher's feelings and pains came home to my mind. Her article made me picture the troubled looks of my old teacher that I had seen in his office years ago.

If the class becomes a cashier's booth, how can there be a cheerful air between the teacher and pupils? I am sure this young woman understood the parents of these children when she wrote as she did—the parents who have no money to give their children!

As you see in the picture, school education in South Korea is done in a most miserable state. But, I am sure, collecting the contribution money from the children is worse than that for the teachers.

To be sure, the Pak Jung Hi clique squeeze the people to the limit, but most of the tax money goes to war preparations and the fascist regime. Only a meagre amount is allocated to education.

The puppet clique also collect miscellaneous

contributions and fees from the students' parents.

It is said how good a teacher is at collecting school fees from the children determines the merit of that particular teacher. So, one can imagine, what a time the teachers are having in South Korea. The "endowment fee" alone was doubled last year.

No wonder then more pupils are leaving school. It is estimated some 2,000,000 South Korean children, school-age children and those who quit the school half-way included, are barred from learning because of no money.

The teachers should feel pride in their work, for they have chosen teaching; they thought teaching the younger generation is noble, to them teaching is more than an ordinary profession.

In South Korea, however, the teachers go by the alias of "revenue officers."

There are teachers, I have heard, who paid the contribution money for their pupils out of what salaries they got; then some teachers share their lunch with their pupils who come to school without the lunch box. My sympathy goes to these teachers—how painful it would be for them to ask the children to bring money with them tomorrow when they come to school!

Thinking of many things about schools in South Korea past and present, I read the woman teacher's note. These were her words:

"Would it be possible there will be compulsory education some day and I don't have to speak about money every day in the class?"

The compulsory education, as she says, should be a tuition-free schooling financed by the state. Then there should be ample educational facilities.

All this has been the reality for a long time in North Korea. Tuition and all the miscellaneous fees, remnants of old Japanese rule, disappeared long ago. Now the nine-year compulsory technical education comes into effect on April 1 this year. It will cover the four-year primary school and the five-year middle school. The nine-year compulsory schooling is of great significance in raising the level of general education for our people.

The rulers of South Korea often raise a hubbub about "compulsory education." But they know very well they do not mean what they say. How can they?

In South Korea the school is a money booth; unless one has money one cannot even enter it. Even if one is inside, when one cannot put the banknotes on the table, out one goes. There is no place for compulsory education in South Korea. Such is not "compulsory education" that the South Korean teachers and parents are wishing to see.

Compulsory education should be like one that is effective in North Korea, where everyone studies to his heart's content without paying anything.

A Faithful Servant of Washington

HISTORY has seen a galaxy of national heroes and patriots, while, on the other hand, it has witnessed also a parade of traitors—those who will sell off their country and people to alien powers if it suits their ends. In this respect, Pak Jung Hi would be very offended if he is not placed on the top of these dregs of human being, traitors.

To his American masters to whom he owes his seat of "president," Pak Jung Hi swore allegiance: "At least in Asia it is the Republic of Korea that will go with the United States all the way following the Stars and Stripes... Praise the Lord, the United States is leading us."

It must be admitted that Pak Jung Hi is not a greenhorn in his chosen field—treason. He has a long history of serving alien masters, the U.S. and Japanese imperialists.

When Korea was under Japanese colonial rule he won the favour of Japanese imperialism by murdering a large number of patriotic people. Eventually he became a lieutenant in the Japanese army.

No sooner had Japanese imperialism surrendered in the last war, than he donned a new outfit, this time, a U.S. army spy—U.S. army which occupied South Korea taking the place of the Japanese. And his "outstanding" service against the Korean nation won him due recognition from the U.S. government.

When Syngman Rhee, an old running dog of the U.S., was overthrown by the April uprising in 1960, the Washington regime had to find another stooge to silence the people's voice which demanded the country's unification, and to maintain their colonial rule over South Korea. And there was Pak Jung Hi.

Pak Jung Hi, who ascended to power by the force of U.S. imperialism, in order to facilitate treason enlarged the police force and covered whole South Korea with the network of agents and informers to bind the hands and feet of the patriotic people.

On top of it, in the first ten months after he was made head of South Korea's regime, he issued some 2,000 evil laws to suppress even elementary democratic rights—freedoms of speech, assembly, association, demonstration, and strike. He disbanded political parties and

social organizations and closed down scores of publications and imprisoned hundreds of thousands of innocent people. He is dead set against the country's unification, the unanimous wish of the entire Korean people; to him the very idea of unification is "a dangerous way of thinking," and anyone, who cherishes to see the divided land become one again, is arrested and thrown into jail. Many have been murdered.

With all these fascist measures, Pak Jung Hi and his followers are working hard to buy the favour of their masters—U.S. imperialism. And Washington recognizing Pak Jung Hi as the faithful dog for U.S. policy for colonial rule and aggression, praising him to the skies, ordered him to change into civilian clothes and made him "president."

The "merit" of Pak Jung Hi after becoming the "president" is first of all the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan talks" in 1965 under U.S. manipulation.

As soon as Pak Jung Hi took the rein of the puppet regime he made way for the revived Japanese militarists to re-invade South Korea in pursuance of the aggressive designs on Asia laid out by his masters—U.S. imperialism. Thus, he curried favour with both the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists.

Such traitorous act of Pak Jung Hi stirred up indignation among the entire Korean people, and more than two million South Koreans rose up against the "Seoul-Tokyo treaty" braving brutal suppressive measures of the enemy.

What is worse, the Pak Jung Hi clique mobilized troops to suppress the people's national-salvation struggle. He revealed to the full his traitorous nature when he stated that "though the Japanese were our foes yesterday we have to join hands with them as it is a wise move for promoting national interests and the welfare of the people."

For the "meritorious services" of handing over South Korea to the Japanese militarists the Pak Jung Hi clique received 130 million dollars of "political funds," which they spent on reinforcing their "Democratic Republican Party" and on strengthening the intelligence and spy network to tag the people.

Since the conclusion of the "Seoul-Tokyo treaty" the military alignment among the U.S., Japan, and South Korea has been further promoted; war dangers are looming up more distinctly in Asia.

Pak Jung Hi's loyalty to his masters is glaringly expressed in dispatching South Korean troops to fight in the dirty war of U.S. aggression in South Vietnam. He has the honour of being the first one to do so among the many U.S. dogs. Pak Jung Hi began to send men to South Vietnam in 1964 when other U.S. satellites were hesitant about the matter. Now the number of South Korean troops in South Vietnam has surpassed the mark of 50,000. And the number of dead is growing too. But Pak Jung

Hi is far from being satisfied while the angry voice of the South Korean people against troop dispatch is getting louder. And his master is brandishing dollar bills before his eyes.

Pak Jung Hi is hoping to stay in power with the dollars and the favour of his masters that he will get for the stream of blood that he is making the youths of South Korea shed. The destiny of the nation? Such words are not in his vocabulary.

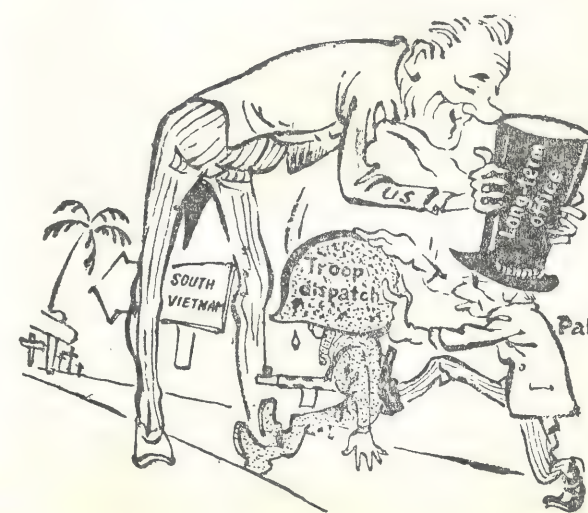
Just one more thing. He is selling off to foreign countries South Korean people who are distressed by unemployment. According to the Pak Jung Hi clique, South Korea is in a firm grip of poverty not because of U.S. colonial rule, but because of "overpopulation!"

During the past few years more than 10,000 youths were sold to Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, West Germany, and other places. Pak Jung Hi even has what he calls "a 5-year manpower export plan," under which he will drive out to foreign lands 73,800 people under the label of "manpower export" and 4,880 families as emigrants. Then his pockets will be fuller with 100 million dollars.

Guns, prisons, and gallows are something that Pak Jung Hi and his cohorts—the band of traitors—cannot part with if they were to keep up their existence. They are always fearful and trembling from the crimes they have committed. That is why they are so cold-blooded in suppressing the people.

The South Korean people will not tolerate forever the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi clique who are betraying the people and the country. Their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its puppet regime is becoming more resolute, and Pak Jung Hi and his masters, U.S. imperialism, will not escape from punishment by the Korean people.

The Faithful Running-dog



"UNCURK"

THE United States, having unleashed the aggressive war in Korea, set up the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" (UNCURK) in October 1950, and brought it into South Korea under the label of helping Korea's "unification and rehabilitation." In this, Washington had a black heart—it was to occupy the whole of Korea.

All "UNCURK" has done ever since it made its appearance in South Korea is nothing but working against the Korean nation and exposing itself to be a tool of U.S. aggression in Korea.

For the sixteenth time now, "UNCURK" has submitted its "annual report" to the General Assembly to be discussed in relation to the so-called Korean question in the United Nations. "UNCURK," first of all, justifying U.S. occupation of South Korea, supports the splitting policy of the Washington government and lays fresh obstacles in the way of Korea's unification.

The question of Korea's unification is an internal affair of the Korean people; it must be settled by the Korean people themselves without outside interference.

However, "UNCURK" at the bidding of the United States has been working hard to perpetuate the division of our nation, conducting one "U.N.-supervised election" after another in South Korea.

The repeated "elections under U.N. supervision" have proved beyond doubt they are nothing but a game of Washington to realize its aggressive designs on Korea—to extend its colonial rule to North Korea in the name of the United Nations. As the world knows well, "UNCURK" is trying to paint the fraudulent elections conducted at gun-point in South Korea as something held "in a free atmosphere under U.N. supervision."

Korea has not yet been unified because of U.S. occupation of South Korea and the criminal machinations of the American aggressors, who, under the pretext of "U.N.-supervised elections," are bent on Korea's division.

It was in 1947 that the U.S. government placed the Korean question before the United Nations; its aim was, as is today, to bar Korea's unification, and it organized the "U.N. Commission on Korea," the predecessor of "UNCURK," which worked diligently to set up a puppet regime in South Korea to split Korea. The

U.S. imperialists did not stop here. In the end, they launched the bloody war in Korea.

All "UNCURK" has done is to slander the sincere efforts and reasonable proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a stable peace in Korea and a peaceful solution of the Korean question. It has faithfully attempted to justify the stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea; they are contending that all the war preparations of U.S. imperialism and its South Korean stooges are in accordance with "U.N. objectives" and for "peace" and "security" in Korea.

Furthermore, "UNCURK" extols U.S. rule over South Korea to the extreme.

More than 20 years of U.S. occupation has brought nothing but misfortunes and hardships on the South Korean people. The national economy has gone bankrupt, the people's living has been deteriorated, and democracy is being violated utterly.

In its "annual report," however, "UNCURK" described such a gloomy situation as the "development" of the "representative government" and "economic growth."

"UNCURK" also praised to the skies the Syngman Rhee puppet regime, which was set up at gun-point, as "an encouraging model of the representative government" established as a result of the "election under U.N. supervision," unprecedented "in the history of democratic constitutional government."

As is known to all, however, the Syngman Rhee puppet regime was overthrown by the South Korean people's uprising in April 1960. In order to cope with the catastrophe, the United States hurriedly put up John Chang's regime. And "UNCURK" danced to the tune of Washington; Chang's regime was "a very satisfactory representative government."

However, when the Chang regime too was faced with a crisis—the South Korean people's demand for the country's unification became even stronger—Washington had to act quick. This time they picked Pak Jung Hi who was told to stage a coup. Losing no time, "UNCURK" came out to praise the Pak Jung Hi military junta, saying that this "government" was moving along the path of "genuine democracy."

Even today "UNCURK" is most generous in commending the notorious Pak Jung Hi puppet regime as "an encouraging sign of democracy."

The Pak Jung Hi clique, faithful U.S. dogs, are actively serving U.S. imperialism; they oppose the national-liberation struggle of the Asian and African peoples and drive out a large number of young South Koreans to provide a bullet shield for the U.S. army in South Vietnam. But to "UNCURK" all these moves of the U.S.-Pak clique are "just" and for "democracy" and "peace."

In short, what concerns "UNCURK" is how to beautify U.S. colonial rule under the name of U.N. as bid by the U.S., paying no heed to the truth.

These foul acts committed by "UNCURK" are by no means accidental.

It is an open secret that such countries as the Philippines, Thailand and Australia are on "UNCURK" and they are the out-and-out U.S. stooges.

They joined actively in the American war of aggression against the Korean people; they sent troops, and even today they continue to follow the United States lead in making hostile acts against the Korean people. These countries have their troops in South Vietnam to aid the barbarous U.S. war of aggression against the Vietnamese people.

All these facts lay bare that "UNCURK" is a tool of U.S. aggression.

"UNCURK" is denounced by the Korean people and public opinion of the world; and allies of the U.S. and its satellites are hesitant to be on the committee, even certain member states are trying to disassociate themselves from the disgraceful organization.

At the last U.N. General Assembly several member states demanded the withdrawal of U.S. and other foreign troops that occupy South Korea and the dissolution of "UNCURK." But their proposal was rejected by the shameful intrigues of the United States. The General Assembly discussed the "Korean question" on the basis of the fraudulent "annual report" submitted by "UNCURK." So there was another farce on the East River in New York.

"UNCURK," which is serving the aggressive policy of the United States scheming to turn South Korea into its colony and perpetuate the division of Korea, must be dissolved at once, and the U.S. army that occupies South Korea under the name of U.N. must withdraw from South Korea immediately.

Exhaustion of Raw Cotton

Of late, the textile industry in South Korea is faced with a serious shortage of raw cotton because Washington has stopped giving its permit to South Korea for purchasing raw cotton.

Until recently the U.S. policy makers pledged that even if the U.S. stops aid to South Korea it would supply South Korea with "raw cotton which comes under the label of aid."

Then, why all of a sudden this stoppage of the flow of raw cotton?

According to the ROK-U.S. agreement on providing surplus U.S. agricultural produce through aid, only when South Korea ex-

ports bonded cotton products to the United States, can the former import from the latter as much raw cotton as the cotton goods exported to the U.S. And now it is said that the South Korean dealers have failed to abide by the agreement.

Speaking of the quality of U.S. raw cotton, its texture is inferior to Peru cotton, while its price is higher than Mexico cotton. Moreover, the fibre of U.S. cotton is too short to weave fabrics of better quality. Therefore, even the textile manufacturers in the United States prefer raw cotton from Peru, Sudan, and some other places to U.S. cotton.

It is not accidental that South

Korean industrialists demand free purchase of raw cotton in the world market and a fundamental readjustment on the agreement on surplus U.S. agricultural produce. They have been compelled hitherto to buy the expensive U.S. raw cotton of low quality under the name of "aid."

Such being the case, Washington has taken measures to exert pressure upon the textile industry of South Korea.

Consequently, South Korea's textile manufacturers are suffering from the acute shortage of raw cotton; they complain that the "U.S. aid" is in the long run to fleece them under the good name of aid.

PAK'S "UNIFICATION LINE"

SOME time ago Pak Jung Hi of South Korea gave a press conference where he stated that the question of Korea's unification should not be taken up until the latter half of the 70's. Then he once again repeated the "conditions of unification."

Meanwhile, Kim Jong Pil, the No. 2 man of South Korea's ruling party, made a speech before a youth organization. He said: "It is more urgent for us to augment our power than discussing about unification. Then we can override the North." Of course this is the favourite slogan of Pak Jung Hi—"crush communism and unify the country."

As a South Korean paper headlined the puppet clique's "unification policy" as "remote," Pak Jung Hi speaks with his tongue in his cheek when he utters the word of "unification." It is true the Pak Jung Hi clique, faithful dogs of the U.S. in carrying out its colonial and militarization policies, spoke about "unification" recently. But only to mislead the people. The broad sections of the South Korean people are getting more vocal about unification.

The people are demanding unification by the Koreans without outside interference, not the "unification under U.N. supervision"; the latter is a gross violation of the Korean people's sovereignty. The U.N. line is a U.S. line, and the Pak Jung Hi clique are working hard to give a picture of this being for genuine unification.

A South Korean paper stressed in an editorial: "The task of North-South unification by ourselves should be done speedily; we must reject all outside forces." Another paper commented: "If those in power sincerely wish the unification of the country they would not insist that the time for discussing the unification question is still far off, at least ten years later."

Now people in South Korea demand "partial unification" if "complete unification is not to be had now. Under "partial unification," North-South postal service, exchange of journalists, men of culture, and sportsmen, and travel are listed. Yet the Pak Jung Hi regime is saying the "partial unification is impossible and uninteresting."

Pak Jung Hi added a new novelty to this question when he said that the "question of unification should

be discussed within the province of law." What he has in mind is the government-sponsored "institute of study of unification" and an "act on unification." All these are designed to stop the free airing of the unification question, and squash the ever-rising voice of the broad sections of the people for the country's unification without outside interference.

A South Korean commentator deplored: "When the whole nation is so anxiously looking forward to unification, the way the rulers see things is quite unimaginable."

The Pak Jung Hi clique are getting more desperate. They are only concerned about helping U.S. imperialism materialize its aggressive schemes—permanent division of Korea and a permanent military base out of South Korea.

From the first day of its occupation of South Korea, the United States has schemed to invade the whole of Korea and Asia and has done everything to turn South Korea into a colony and a military base, rejecting the most reasonable and fair proposals for unification presented by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Instead, Washington is insisting on the "U.N. resolutions" and "unification under U.N. supervision," to which Pak Jung Hi keeps saying faithfully "Amen."

With the Washington-inspired "unification under the supervision of the U.N." the U.S. imperialists want to accomplish what they could not win in war, that is, to occupy North Korea. It is their intention to keep Korea divided if they cannot bring whole Korea under their rule. In a word, the "U.N. supervised unification" is a plan for Korea's split and aggression. That is why the U.N. line has been condemned vehemently by the entire Korean people and the world.

Now the aggressive nature of such unification proposals has been exposed even at the United Nations, which Washington has used, and is trying to use, as a vehicle for its aggressive purposes.

On the agenda of the 21st U.N. General Assembly last year was an item which read: "Withdrawal of the U.S. and other foreign troops using the U.N. flag to occupy South Korea and dissolution of the U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea." Also there was another proposal that demanded the item of Korean issue be struck off from the

agenda of the General Assembly.

Many countries supported these proposals. And it was not without reason.

However, these just proposals were not adopted due to the obstructive schemes of the United States. Yet, the last General Assembly exposed thoroughly the true nature of UNCURK which is shamelessly trying to beautify and embellish the aggressive and splitting policies of the U.S. imperialists that occupy South Korea under the signboard of the U.N.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique whose position about Korea's unification has become very embarrassing even at the United Nations are working harder than ever in their attempt to block Korea's unification. Now they are not too sure even about the U.N. stuff. According to Jung Il Kwon, the puppet prime minister of South Korea, they would not accept even the proposals on "the U.N.-supervised unification" if a neutral or a left government seemed to be the result. It once again laid bare the true colour of the puppet clique who want only to extend the U.S. colonial system to the whole of Korea but do not wish any "unification." The Pak Jung Hi clique themselves admit that the "U.N. unification line" cannot escape from bankruptcy.

As is seen above, the "unification line" of the Pak Jung Hi clique, no matter how it is clothed, is an out-and-out reactionary and traitorous one aiming at placing the whole of Korea under U.S. occupation and reducing it to a victim of U.S. plunder.

That is why the entire Korean people are vigorously struggling to realize the country's unification without outside interference, denouncing and smashing all intrigues of the U.S.-Pak Jung Hi clique.

"Anti-communism" Ensemble



"Ph. D. Ministers"

Nowadays, it is vogue in South Korea to confer an honorary degree on ministers of the Pak Jung Hi regime.

Some time ago, a South Korean university gave an honorary degree of doctor of law to the "minister for home affairs" whose duty is to suppress the people through the puppet police. Prior to this, another South Korean university, in the presence of the U.S. ambassador in Seoul, conferred an honorary degree of doctor of literature on the puppet "foreign minister" for his part in concluding the "South Korea-Japan treaty" and for chaining South Korea to Japan's militarism, and the same degree on the South Korean ambassador to the United States. Then an honorary degree of doctor was also conferred on the puppet "minister of education" who performed "meritorious deeds" in suppressing the patriotic students and conscience-minded teachers. There was also one degree each for the "minister of justice" and "minister of finance."

These "ministers" of the puppet regime know nothing except their own interests, all are experts in country-selling, treason, as Washington and Tokyo instruct. To be sure, they have no prestige in South Korea.

Taking pity on them, their American masters, hoping to bolster their dignity at any cost, as a South Korean newspaper writes, "pressed upon the colleges" to confer "honourary degrees" on these characters.

However, all their act had little effect on the people. So, the American masters brought the puppet "foreign minister" to the United States to confer two "honourary degrees" on him.

In this way the puppet clique of South Korea are trying to cover up their true character from the people by these honorary degrees which are to be conferred on those who have rendered distinguished services for the development of science and culture.

After the military coup on May 16, 1961, Pak Jung Hi put two more stars each on his epaulettes, hoping to command some respect of the people. After all, birds of a feather flock together.

It is not fortuitous that today all honest scholars of South Korea are unanimous in voicing against such behaviours of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

JOHNSON PEDDLES WAR

LATE in October last year Johnson travelled Asian and Pacific regions; he was in New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines, Thailand, "Malaysia," South Vietnam, and South Korea. He presided at the Manila conference.

No sooner had Johnson arrived in South Korea than he inspected the areas along the military demarcation line. He met with Pak Jung Hi and his aides in hush-hush talks behind closed doors. Then there was hurriedly issued a "joint communique."

One may ask. What was he up to?

"The Second Front"

Johnson did not lack consistency in Seoul, as his words, from the time of his arrival to his departure, were on war and more war. He promised more aid to Pak Jung Hi for "defence," talked about modernizing the South Korean puppet army, and instructed Pak to make full preparations for "unification of the territory."

Accompanied by his puppet Pak Jung Hi, U.S. President Johnson looked around the area along the military demarcation line last October



He also reviewed some combat-ready U.S. troops and stated openly that the U.S. may have to check "aggression" in some other regions of Asia. He bid American soldiers. "Keep your chin in and your chest out."

Before his trip to South Korea, Johnson had said that Vietnam is not the only target for "the communists," revealing the real intention of the Washington regime to start another war in some other areas of Asia.

Very often Johnson tries to clothe U.S. aggression in Vietnam with the name of stopping aggression. To him black is white.

It goes without saying all he did in South Korea was beating the war drum. Johnson in South Korea in 1966 was a replica of Dulles' visit to South Korea in 1950, 16 years ago!

The world still remembers. Dulles looked around the area along the 38th parallel, demanded Korea's "unification" at the puppet national assembly, and promised the Syngman Rhee clique "material and spiri-

tual aid." A few days after his departure from Seoul, the Pentagon started the Korean war.

Now Washington directing its spearhead to the Asiatic Continent is scheming to conquer the divided and small countries one by one. It is their plan to further escalate the Vietnamese war by raking up more men from their satellites in Asia in accordance with the "decisions of the Manila conference," and to open a "second front" in Korea.

Precisely for this, Johnson came all the way to South Korea and mapped out with the Seoul puppets another war plan. Of course he did not forget to instruct Pak to ship out more men to South Vietnam, praising the Seoul regime being the "pattern" in supporting Washington's aggression in Vietnam.

Reporting on his visit to South Korea, Johnson stressed again his confrontation policy.

On the Military Demarcation Line

Now Johnson's confrontation policy is to be seen in all its nakedness along the military demarcation line and in South Korea. Dark clouds loom over the demarcation line.

On last October 20 four U.S. tanks bombarded our islands on the East Sea and Yankee troops fired several hundred bullets into our side on the central part of the demarcation line. Three days later they even used mortars to shell our side again.

On November 3 armed attacks were staged in several areas. On the western part of the demarcation line scores of armed enemy soldiers crossed the line. They fired red signal shells and opened heavy machineguns and others against our side. Then another batch

of enemy force intruded into our side to attack our men with handgrenades and bullets. On many points on the demarcation line they raided our positions several times on November 4 and 5.

Such reckless provocations were not limited to ground actions.

On November 4 the enemy gun boats penetrated four miles deeps into our territorial waters on the East Sea and stayed for four hours. The next day submarine chasers and other boats violated our territorial waters on four occasions. A U.S. reconnaissance plane violated our territorial air on November 18. Four days later three U.S. men-of-war intruded into and bombarded our coast.

Like this, not a single day has passed since Johnson's visit to South Korea without the enemy's provocations on the demarcation line; moreover, their recklessness is getting worse.

All these provocations are engineered by the Yankees in the hope to find an excuse to invade North Korea. Yet Washington is working overtime to shield the truth from the world, they even attempt to picture our side committing provocations.

Preparations for Another War

Since Johnson's trip to South Korea war preparations have been stepped up.

"Full preparations for action" is aired so often while the armed forces are being reinforced and new types of weapons and other combat materials shipped into South Korea. Under the Johnson-Pak Jung Hi agreement to reinforce and modernize the Seoul puppet army, three reserve divisions are re-activated, and the fifth air-borne division has been organized. In mid-November another "Hawk" missile battalion was brought in from the U.S. Airfields in Soowon, Kwangjoo and other places are expanded, highways along and

to the demarcation line repaired, and F-5-A fighter-bombers, M-48 heavy tanks, "Hawk" and "Nike Hercules" guided missiles are stationed in the neighbouring areas of the demarcation line.

War games are being made on the land, on the sea, and in the air almost every day. There were joint landing exercises of the South Korean navy and marine corps on the coast of North Kyungsang Province, the South Korea-U.S. joint war games, the simulated transport of war supplies in Seoul, South Korea-U.S. joint missile launching exercise in Osan, the united exercise of all tactical aircraft, radar units and some combat troops, etc.

Moreover, some important offices and economic establishments are decentralized to local areas, a "civilian defence system" has been set up in every corner of South Korea, and preparations are being pushed ahead for putting the economy on the war-time footing.

Washington having made the South Korean puppets and the Japanese militarists conclude the "Seoul-Tokyo talks," drew up detailed plans for sending

the Japanese armed forces to Korea if necessary.

New Growing Menace to Peace

All the war provocations the Yankees are making in South Korea constitute a challenge not only to the Korean people but to the world people who value national independence and liberation. That is why the peace-loving people of the world express mounting indignation against the criminal acts of Washington and its running dogs who are bent on starting another war in Korea and condemn Washington's scheme to escalate the war in Asia.

Through their bitter experience the Korean people are well aware of the aggressive nature of the U.S. They are fully prepared to smash any surprise attack and they follow vigilantly every step of the enemy. They do not want war but will not shrink from it if it is imposed on them by the enemy. They are ready to repay thousand times if the enemy choose another venturous course.

The Yankee aggressors must withdraw from South Korea without delay.



JOHNSON'S ASIAN POLICY

KIM SANG KUL

AS Washington openly escalates its aggression on Asia, U.S. President Johnson often cries out Asia for Asians and mutual co-operation of the Asians. Not long ago U.S. Vice-President Humphrey stated that there is a Johnson doctrine for Asia like the Monroe doctrine for Latin America.

The Monroe doctrine came out to build up the Americas for the benefit of the U.S. Likewise, Johnson's Asia for Asians foresees an Asia for the benefit of the U.S. Already in 1961 he said to the effect that the Asiatic Continent faces across the Pacific only one country, the U.S.

Washington has had an eye on Asia for a long time. The successive occupants of the White House tried to prey on this continent which has three-fifths of the world population and is abundant with natural resources, and holds an important strategic position for "world domination."

In the late 19th century the U.S. waged its first imperialist war in the Pacific area against Spain and wrested the Philippines. Then the Washington rulers held that to rule the world one must make the Pacific one's own lake.

A favourable situation was created for the U.S. with Japan's defeat in World War II and the decline of the old colonialist powers—England, France, and the Netherlands. The U.S. occupied the mainlands of Japan and South Korea, later Taiwan, then laid hold of Thailand and South Vietnam.

In an attempt to establish its rule over Asia, Washington has committed aggression in this part of the world. In 1950 it unleashed the Korean war hoping to seize whole Korea and invade the Far East and the rest of the Asiatic Continent.

But far from taking the lesson from the shameful defeat they suffered in the Korean war, today the Yankees are waging the dirty war in Vietnam.

Johnson's Asian policy aims at materializing the old American aggressive plans against Asia, that is, to undermine the growing influence of the socialist countries in Asia, to check the national-liberation struggle of the oppressed, and to smother the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggles in the newly born states.

Now the Pentagon maintains over 1,000 military bases in the Asian and Pacific regions, where more than 700,000 U.S. soldiers are stationed. With these men the U.S. is for the "special war" and "local war."

The first of such "special war" is being waged in South Vietnam.

The bellicose generals of the Pentagon bragged that they would conquer whole South Vietnam within 18 months when they started the war.

Six years have already passed since then. Now in South Vietnam are more than 400,000 Yankee troops, over 50,000 men from the satellite countries and more than 500,000 Saigon soldiers, and Washington spends every day 35,000,000 dollars, but, as is described by the American press, the outlook is black.

Therefore, Johnson is trying everything to find a way out from the predicament they are in; Johnson is working hard to make Asians fight Asians by dragging more and more troops from the puppet and satellite countries into the Vietnamese front and starting another war in other areas of Asia.

This plot was urged energetically at the Manila conference and at the time of Johnson's visit to South Korea last October.

In Manila Johnson stressed before the footmen from Saigon and Seoul, and the faithful followers from Bangkok, Manila, Wellington, and Canberra regional security in Asia, mutual co-operation of the Asians, and the maximum aid to the U.S. war in Vietnam. Needless to say, what Washington pursued at Manila was to set up a new aggressive military bloc in the Asian and Pacific areas and drag more men from its puppets and satellites into its aggressive war in Vietnam.

After the conference Johnson came to Seoul and instructed his men there to dispatch more South Korean troops to Vietnam and step up war preparations with a view to opening a second front.

During his stay in South Korea Johnson spent much time in inspecting the demarcation line and military establishments. It was significant that around this time some generals of the Pentagon said they would not rule out the possibilities of another Korean war if the Vietnamese war should keep escalating.

What is more, the ruling circles of the U.S. are doing everything to make the revived Japanese militarism a U.S. "shock-brigade" in Asia. They have already laid the cornerstone to frame the "Northeast Asia military alliance" putting together the puppet South Korean clique and the Japanese militarists, and formed the "ministerial council of the Asian area."

As is known, aggressive war plans of the U.S.

already have been drawn up through the Japanese Defence Agency—the infamous "Operation Three Arrows," "Operation Flying Dragon," and "Operation Bull Run."

Then why is Johnson shouting Asia for Asians? Only he is trying to mislead the world. He wants the world to believe U.S. aggression on Vietnam is an Asian war, Asians fighting against Asians. And he hopes to find manpower and money needed for his war from the U.S. satellite countries.

Brandishing "aid" and "development," Johnson calls himself a "friend" of Asia.

It has been said that the United States has given "aid" to the Asian countries, but the nature of its so-called aid needs a close examination.

Military aid holds an overwhelming proportion of the "aid," and, if there was economic aid, it was also for U.S. aggression. Military aid shares over 60 per cent of the total aid Washington gave to Asian lands. In case of South Korea military aid covered some 80 per cent of the total U.S. aid.

Such military aid, in the last analysis, is an "investment" to establish U.S. military bases in Asia and train puppet armies at a little cost. Some time ago U.S. Defence Secretary McNamara confessed that if the U.S. had not rendered aid to these countries, it would have spent more money for military purposes.

As for the "Southeast Asia development plan" Johnson pictures himself as a "good-willed helper," advocating the Mekong basin development plan. According to Johnson, the U.S. would invest 1,000,000,000 dollars for the plan, stressing that for the safety of the project, it would be necessary to station a "U.N. army" or an "international police force" consisting of the personnel from the participating countries. In a word, Johnson schemes to "lawfully" deploy the U.S. troops in the Mekong basin through Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam under the label of the "development plan."

Now more U.S. aid is in the form of credit; Washington sees through these credits that it can enslave more easily the debtor countries with a series of stiff conditions.

The peoples of Asia protest, even the *Washington Post* wrote, against the U.S. attempt to mould them in the U.S. cast, and against Johnson's way.

Directing the spearhead to Asia, the U.S. aggressors are up to the eyes in their escalation policy creating a grave menace to the peace of the world.

Asia today is not what it was yesterday when the imperialists could lord it over. The awakened people of Asia will repulse every U.S. aggressive manoeuvre, defend firmly their sovereignty and independence, and struggle for peace of Asia and the world.

A BLACK HEART

At the end of last year there was in Saigon a meeting of commanders and chiefs of staff of the South Korean puppet army in South Vietnam, where Westmoreland, commander of the U.S. army in South Vietnam, gave a pep talk. Said he, "The ROK army has set a fine example to the allied forces."

Needless to say, by the "allied forces" he meant the puppet troops of few U.S. stooges in Asia including Pak Jung Hi, who are fed on U.S. dollars.

The world was shocked to see Washington make the South Korean puppet troops in South Vietnam hold a U.N. flag. And now Westmoreland attempts to clothe the U.S. mercenaries with a high-sounding phrase of "allied forces." But his trick is a foul one, an old trick of Washington.

However, Westmoreland had a good reason to praise the South Korean troops. First of all, the South Korean puppet clique tops in the number of troops sent by U.S. hirelings; then the South Korean troops always take the lead in burning down villages and violate women in South Vietnam, as it is part of U.S. operations.

Flattering the South Korean troops Westmoreland said that the year 1967 will see more troops in Vietnam from the "allied nations."

Now an easy conclusion. It is Westmoreland's scheme to bring more South Korean troops to South Vietnam while praising Pak Jung Hi to the skies, and make other U.S. puppets in Asia follow Pak Jung Hi's "example."

South Korean troops serve as a bullet shield for the Yankees under the flag of the United Nations (mark "x") in South Vietnam



Volunteers to Fight Japanese Aggression

RIM KWANG CHUL

AROUND the turn of the century the struggle against both feudalism and Japanese aggression intensified in Korea.

It is true that the 1894 peasant war failed, but no force could check the people's aspirations for national independence and democratic freedom. In the autumn of 1895 there appeared again armed units in various parts of the country holding the banner of anti-Japanese struggle.

In the early stage the struggle was led chiefly by local intellectuals. Their aim was to oppose Japan's intervention in Korea's internal affairs and keep the feudal dynasty of Korea intact.

The Japanese militarists who had emerged victorious from the Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895) were gloating over Korea.

Ostensibly they advocated Korea's reforms; but they used every means to suppress the peasants army, and committed wanton destruction and robbed the people. All this made the worsening people's life more difficult. The Japanese aggressors went so far as to storm the royal palace at midnight and murder the queen. Such outrages of the Japanese invaders stirred up great indignation not only among the intellectuals but the entire Korean people; and this explains the valorous struggles of the patriotic Volunteers synchronized in many districts of the country. Particularly, in those areas, where the peasant uprisings had been strong, new struggles were more intense. The Volunteer units assaulted counties and towns and punished vicious officials—the hirelings of the Japanese aggressors. They demolished communication and transportation facilities and hit the Japanese.

The Volunteer unit led by Lyoo Rin Suk in January 1896 seized Choongjoo, an important city in central Korea, for ten days, and killed the governor of Choongchung Province. They also fought bitterly against the Japanese troops.

In face of such a strong resistance of the Korean people and the world-wide condemnation of Japanese assault upon the royal palace in Seoul the invaders had no choice but to slow up to some extent.

Now some of the learned who were leading the Volunteers gave up the struggle readily entertaining an illusion that their ends had been attained. However, the people's mood was different; they knew the intruding Japanese must be repulsed with a greater force. More people joined the fighting ranks and their struggle became more organized.

In 1898 an armed organization called "Yunghak-dang" came into being in Chulla Province. And early in 1900 another organization of armed people called "Hwalbindang" appeared in the neighbouring Choongchung Province.

Under the thirteen-article programme, the Hwalbindang fought local feudal rulers and the Japanese invaders. They were against the infiltration of Japanese merchants into Korea and their expropriation of grain; they were against the feudal government which was selling concessions to foreigners—railways, mines, etc. They also took a firm stand against big landowners, demanding that land be given to the peasants. Thus the Hwalbindang was against aggression and feudalism.

In parallel with such organized struggles sporadic uprisings and revolts took place everywhere.

The anti-Japanese struggle of the patriotic Volunteers of Korea stepped up in 1904 and 1905, the time of the Russo-Japanese war. When the Japanese imperialists, under the blessing of the Anglo-American imperialists, started war against Tsarist Russia, their aggression on Korea became all the more naked.

Soon after Japan concluded in 1905 a peace treaty with Russia on the intercession of the United States, the Japanese imperialists coerced Korea into concluding a "protectorate treaty," which deprived the Korean government of its right to conduct its own foreign policy. Moreover, Japan's interference in Korea's internal affairs became more outrageous.

To oppose the Japanese aggressors, who were out to reduce Korea into a colony, and to safeguard their independence the Korean people rose up again in bold struggles in all the cities and rural villages throughout the country. In the autumn of 1904 many appeals were issued calling on the people to wage the anti-Japanese struggle, and in the following year guerrilla warfare was carried out against the Japanese invaders everywhere. In 1906 Volunteer units were organized in over sixty counties in the central and southern parts of Korea.

The Volunteer unit led by Min Jong Shik attacked Hongjoo in Choongchung Province to wipe out Japanese troops stationed there and captured a large amount of weapons and ammunition. Having occupied Hongjoo the Volunteers undertook all the preparations for future campaigns. They collected arms and food, their ranks swelled, they went through a rigid training. In connection with Min Jong Shik's units the help the neighbouring villagers gave deserves special mention.

The greatly perturbed Japanese invaders and the feudal government summoned all their military units stationed in the capital and local areas to launch a large-scale offensive upon the Volunteer units. The fierce battle lasted ten days.

In 1907 the struggle of the Volunteer army was further broadened and consolidated. The naked aggression of Japanese militarism not only made the broad masses of the Korean people rise up in the anti-Japanese

struggle. It also provoked antipathy of the king of Korea; even his army was against the Japanese aggressors.

In 1907 the Korean king sent an envoy to the international peace congress held in the Hague. And on this ground the Japanese imperialists dethroned the king by force and disbanded the Korean army.

The dissolved army staged an uprising in Seoul and a considerable number of them joined the volunteer units. Now in the Volunteer units were many well-drilled regulars; not a few units were commanded by them. Moreover, the Volunteer units also armed themselves with weapons of the regular army.

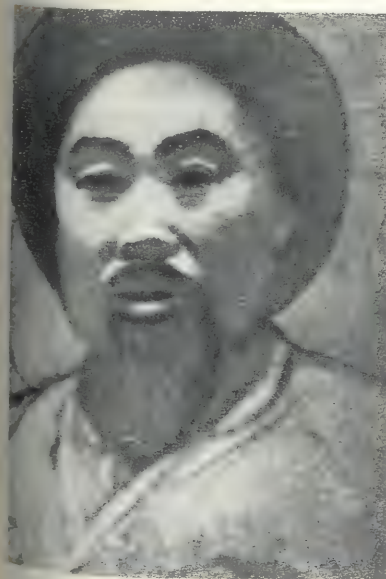
As a result, between October and November 1907 the Volunteer units were active in nearly all districts south of the central part of Korea, and in winter of the same year the flames spread to the border areas of the northern part of Korea and even to the islands along the coasts. Everywhere the Volunteers wiped out the Japanese aggressors and their running dogs—the local bureaucrats and bullies—and destroyed the communication and transportation network. They paralyzed nearly all governmental functions in local areas.

There were 240 counties in the country and in every county with the exception of a few the Volunteers were active. All this made it possible for the Volunteer units in different parts to keep contacts with each other and work out a joint plan for attacking Seoul and drive out the Japanese invaders from the country.

More than 10,000 Volunteers were concentrated in Wonjoo, Kangwon Province, and an advance party 300 strong was sent to the spot 12 km off Seoul. The plan against Seoul was unsuccessful owing to inaccurate co-ordination of the Volunteer units. But one can see in it the scope of their activities.

According to Japanese sources, in 1907 no less than 44,116 Volunteers fought the Japanese army in 323 battles. And the number kept growing; 69,804 Volunteers fought in 1,451 battles in 1908. In June 1908, Japanese records stated, 241 generals commanded the

Commander Hong Bum Do of the Volunteers army



Volunteer units against the Japanese aggressors.

As the scope of the struggle became wider and the fighting fiercer, ordinary people replaced the local intellectuals and upper class families to take the rein of the Volunteers. Besides, poor peasants and workers became the backbone of the Volunteer units. This became more evident as the Japanese imperialists stepped up their counter operations and the struggle took on a protracted and arduous character.

Hong Bum Do can be cited as a typical leader at the time.

He was born in a poor peasant family and worked in a mine until he took part in the struggle in 1907. His unit was composed of miners and hunters in the main with bases in the mountainous areas in North Korea. One time the strength of his unit reached 4,000 and in a stubborn battle on the Hoo-chiryung pass his army completely annihilated a Japanese unit. Even when it seemed hopeless odds were against them, he and his men fought unswervingly to the last employing various tactics of guerrilla warfare and dealt telling blows to the enemy.

Despite the most savage "expeditions" of Japanese imperialism, the anti-Japanese struggle was staunchly kept up by the patriotic Volunteers until around 1915 in the mountainous areas of Korea. The Volunteers eventually crossed the borders to the north where they continued the struggle.

The anti-Japanese struggle of the patriotic Volunteers was a thorough-going struggle of the broad masses of the people including the peasants. It was the centre of the Korean people's struggle against aggression and feudalism and exerted great influence upon other struggles, political and cultural movements included.

Thus the bourgeois national movement that started in the latter half of the 19th century in Korea developed into the nation-wide anti-imperialist and anti-feudal struggle through the anti-Japanese struggle of the patriotic Volunteers.

Volunteers at drill (The photo is on display at the Museum of Korean Revolution)



REVIVAL and EXPANSION

KIM RYU JOO

REVIVED Japanese militarism is working to materialize its old aggressive dreams in Asia. Japan, one of the igniters of the second world war who had inflicted untold suffering and pain upon the peoples of Asia, has been turned into a hotbed of war again, menacing peace in Asia and the world.

REVIVAL OF MILITARISM

There is a series of international pacts concerning the settlement of postwar questions which called for complete dissolution of Japanese militarism and Zaibatsu. Though the U.S. signed these treaties, when it occupied Japan the U.S. revived the Japanese militarists with a view to utilizing the Japanese islands as an important military base for its aggression on Asia.

Washington utilized to the full to its unsavory purposes the fact that it is the sole occupation power in Japan. The U.S. did not dismantle Japanese war industry but handed over 850 munitions plants to Japanese monopolies; it illegally released such A-class war criminals as Nobusuke Kishi and Shigeru Yoshida and appointed them to premiership and other high posts, and took some 200,000 militarists into government service. Today former Japanese militarists have a hold over Japan's politics, economy and army.

The Pentagon unleashed the Korean war as part of its world conquest programme. With the war as the momentum, it openly began to rearm Japan. Then came the separate U.S. peace with Japan in 1951, it occupied the Ryukyu and Ogasawara Islands of Japan to convert them into military bases besides setting up the Japanese "self-defence corps" equipped with U.S. arms.

Wall Street placed with Japanese monopolies an order of 6,600,000,000 dollars of war hardware up to 1959 from the time of the Korean war. It was a shot in the arm for Japanese monopolies. Then during the

16 years after the war the U.S. aid to Japan reached 4,000,000,000, dollars.

Under such Washington's blessing, Japanese monopolies have plumped, and the U.S. provided 80 per cent of arms to equip the new Japanese army.

Japan's industrial output in 1964 was six times bigger than the 1934-1936 average, steel swelled as much as nine times! All this hastened Japan's rearmament.

The Japanese army which has been revived under the name of "self-defence corps" has some 300,000 men under arms; the firing power and mobility of the ground force increased five and seven times respectively over the prewar years, the gross tonnage of the navy is 140,000 tons, and its air force boasts of some 1,500 aircraft.

Now 90 large war plants built with the help of Wall Street produce guns, tanks, ships, planes, missiles for the U.S. and the Japanese armies.

The Japanese militarists headed by Eisaku Sato have started this year what they call the third defence readjustment plan, its aim equipping their army with atomic weapons. It is estimated that today a half of the total strength of the Japanese army are officers and non-commissioned officers, which means that army will have millions of men easily in time of emergency.

All this indicates that the U.S.-revived Japanese militarism poses as a dangerous aggressive force.

FIRST STEP FOR OVERSEAS AGGRESSION

The Japanese militarists backed by Washington, as in the past, are trying to realize their old wild dreams to seize whole Asia. And Korea is placed on the top of the list.

As early as January 1962 the Japanese daily *Sankei Shinbun* reported that the former prime minister Yoshida had said that they should take pattern of Hirobumi Ito (one of the architects of Japan's occupation of Korea in 1910.—Ed.) to encroach upon Korea.

"Unless we push back the 38th parallel beyond the Amrok River, we would have no face before our ancestors and seniors. It is an obligation of Japan's diplomacy. The 38th parallel is the life line for South Korea and at the same time it is the life line for Japan." Thus stated in 1958 Renzo Sawada, the chief Japanese delegate at the "South Korea-Japan talks." Once again Japan's designs on whole Korea and South Korea were made known. To this end, as has been exposed already, the Japanese militarists have worked out detailed plans—"Operation Three Arrows," "Operation Flying Dragon," and "Operation Bull Run."

"Operation Three Arrows," for instance, foresees the Japanese forces entering the "second Korean war" in co-operation with the U.S. and the puppet South Korean troops.

Under these aggressive plans, many U.S.-Japan war games were staged on the sea and in the air last October and November. Their war games have been termed as "the largest ones" since the last world war.

In the meantime Zaibatsu rushed to South Korea around the time of the conclusion of the "Seoul-Tokyo treaty."

The "old hands" at bleeding the Korean people white, agencies of such Japanese plutocrats as "Mitsui," "Mitsubishi," "Onoda," "Kanegabuchi," "Meiji," and "Toyoda," and thousands of Japanese merchants are in South Korea to rob it of underground riches.

Consequently, it is not for nothing that the South Korean newspaper *Tonga Ilbo* lamented that "it is the prelude to exploitation we would suffer before long."

OUT TO CONQUER ALL ASIA

Now Japan having gained a footing in South Korea is set to march to other areas of the Asiatic Continent.

First of all, Japan is actively supporting Washington in the latter's aggression on Vietnam. Japan is providing 92 per cent of napalm bombs, most of poison gas and toxicants the Yankees are dumping in Vietnam, in addition to vehicles, fuel, communication apparatuses, barbed wires, even foodstuffs, boots and uniforms.

Japan is also an important U.S. base: the 7th U.S. fleet, the main U.S. naval force in the war, operates from Japan; "F-105D" fighter-bombers and other U.S. aircraft have bases in Japan; ships, planes and guns damaged in the Vietnam war are repaired in Japan.

On top of it, Japan has gone the length of dispatching military personnel to South Vietnam. It is an open secret that Kodani, a high-ranking staff member of the Defence Institute under the Japanese "Self-defence Agency," took part in U.S. sorties over a liberated area in South Vietnam, and that hundreds of Japanese seamen are working on U.S. transports which carry arms to South Vietnam.

And the Japanese militarists, Washington's junior partner in aggression, are penetrating into Southeast Asia under the good name of reparation and aid.

Now the Japanese goods flood this area. More than one-third of Japan's overseas investments are concentrated in this region for securing oil, rubber, rice and iron ore.

It was the white paper the Japanese foreign ministry issued in April 1959 that revealed Japan's unsavory schemes in so many words.

The paper read in part: "Japan needs its influence in all areas of Asia, like the U.S. in Latin America and Britain in the sterling area."

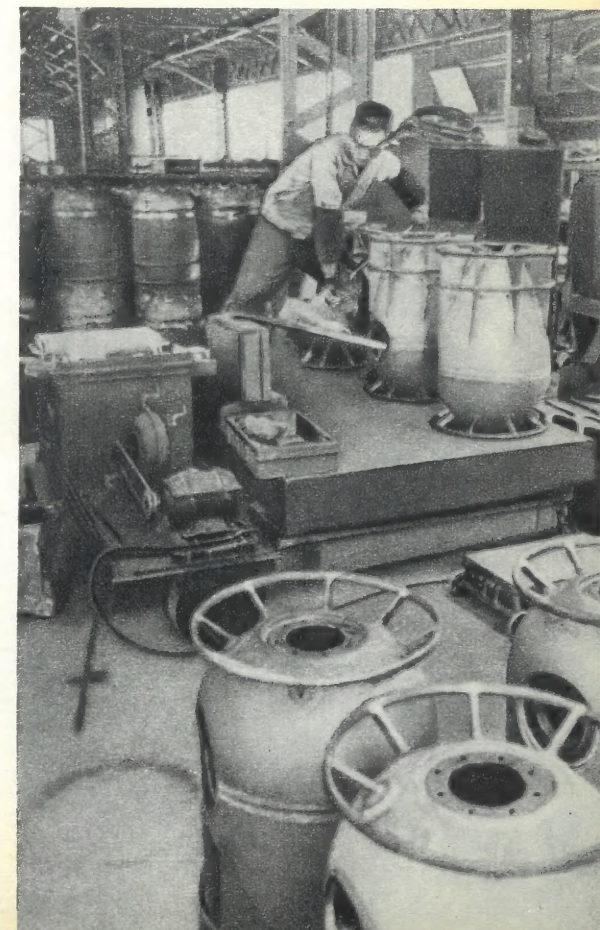
All these facts show one thing. U.S.-backed Japanese militarism poses again as the enemy of the Asian people. And the peoples of Korea and Japan and of whole Asia, Africa and the rest of the world condemn the reckless playing with fire by the Japanese militarists who are scheming aggression on Asia and the world in conspiracy with U.S. imperialism.

"Reinvasion by Japan"



Japanese war plants are working overtime for U.S. war in Vietnam

Shipyards in Japan undertake to repair those U.S. boats damaged in the war in South Vietnam





Left: The patriots of the Congo (K) wage the heroic armed struggle for independence of their country. Right: Fighters of the Portuguese Guinean people's armed forces. When they rose up in the struggle, they were empty-handed



Left: The people's armed forces of Mozambique in training. Right: The Angolan National-liberation Army men fight on overcoming all odds

FREEDOM FOR AFRICA

THE 15th of April marks the "Freedom for Africa Day."

On this day the African people rededicate themselves to freedom, liberation, and national independence. They renew their resolve to fight to wipe out imperialism and colo-

nialism from their Continent.

Greeting April 15, the Korean people with the peace-loving people all over the world express their firm solidarity with the fighting African people and friends.

The African people had been

subjected to ruthless exploitation and plunder by imperialism and colonialism in the past. The colonialists seized 50-80 per cent of the arable land and robbed the people of the riches of the land—manganese, copper, cobalt, diamond, uranium, etc.

Especially after the second world war the national-liberation struggle in Africa became more vigorous. Africa which was called "Dark Continent" for centuries has become the "Continent of Struggle" and the "Continent of Dawn."

Many countries of Africa have won independence after prolonged, arduous struggles. Now they are successfully waging a determined struggle for defending their independence from the imperialists and for li-

quidating the remnants of the evil rule of colonialism in all fields—political, economic, and cultural—and for turning their own countries into strong, prosperous independent ones.

The great achievements made by the peoples of the United Arab Republic, Mali, Algeria, Guinea, the Congo (B), Tanzania, Mauritania, Somaliland and other independent African countries in building up a new life show that the peoples who freed themselves from colonial rule can display a great might in realizing their long-cherished desires.

In the meantime the peoples who are still under the domination of imperialism and colonialism are fighting against the new and old colonialists in

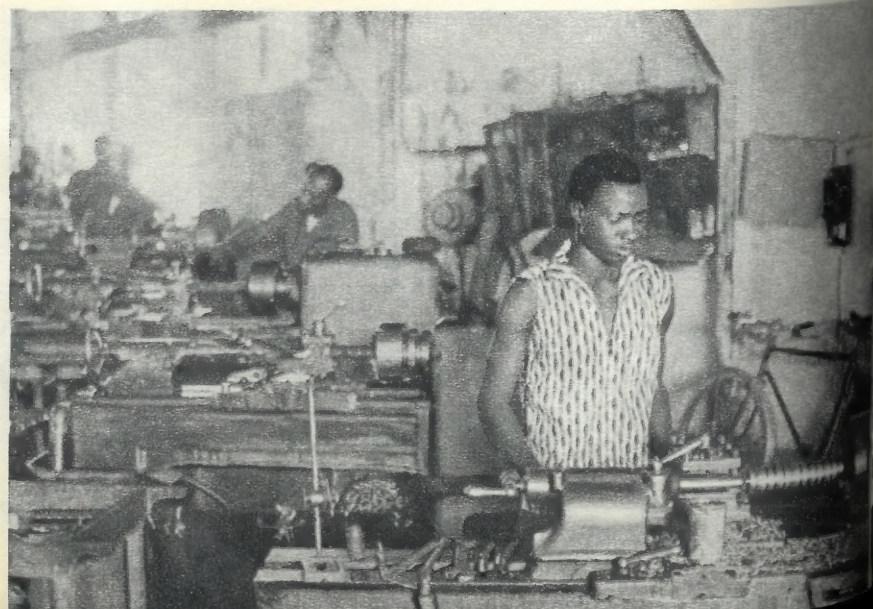
every way including the armed struggle.

The peoples of Angola, Portuguese Guinea, and Mozambique are waging a heroic armed struggle against the Portuguese colonialists. Fierce fights are also going on in the Republic of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia where medieval racism reigns.

The African people's endeavours to consolidate national independence and crush imperialism, colonialism, and racism and their national-liberation struggle have become an important revolutionary force for wiping out imperialism and a powerful factor for promoting the joint struggle of the world people against imperialism and for safeguarding world peace.

Workers of the United Arab Republic endeavour to increase output

An iron ware plant in Mali. Everyone is doing his best to build up a new country



Left: For more grains (on a state farm in Algeria). Right: The people of Zanzibar stage demonstrations against imperialism



But imperialism and colonialism do not gracefully bow out of their own free will. New and old colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism interferes in internal affairs of other countries, puts pressure on them, and commits subversion against these countries.

The wilder the enemy becomes, the stronger becomes the unity and solidarity of the peoples of many newly-independent countries in Africa; and the African peoples are smashing every vicious scheme of the enemy.

The Korean people who stand on the side of the fighting Africa will extend, as they have done, active support and encouragement to the African people who are struggling for freedom and liberation and for the consolidation of independence.

Korea's Mineral Water

North Korea boasts of some 50 mineral springs of different chemical elements and efficacies.

Kangsu Spa in the western part of Korea, for instance, is famous for being efficacious against chronic dyspepsia, chronic hepatitis, gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer, cholecystitis, etc., as its chalybeate water contains much sodium and calcium bicarbonate.

The spring in Sukwangsa situated on the east coast on the waist of the Korean peninsula contains bicarbonate. It is a chalybeate spring. It is efficacious against lead, zinc, and sulphureous acid gas poison, in addition

to the diseases mentioned above.

Mineral waters in Sambang, Okhodong, Keumkok, Daidong and others are good for chronic enteritis, colonitis, pyelitis, cutaneous diseases, and other diseases and for recuperation.

After the country's liberation sanatoria, holiday homes, hotels were built at these mineral springs for the promotion of health and enjoyment of the working people. The state carries on a prospecting programme for new springs.

Today mineral waters of various spas are bottled and they are available in Pyongyang and other cities.

RELICS OF ANCIENT JOSUN UNEARTHED

Recently some 30 relics were unearthed from an ancient tomb in Shinchun County, South Hwanghai Province, on the waist of the Korean peninsula. And it is believed these were made in the period of Ancient Josun (the 8th century—the 2nd century B.C.). Among the new findings are iron swords, halberds, rakes, and other weapons, then chisels, accessories of vehicle,

bronze ornaments and earthenware.

One of the swords has a length of 93 centimetres.

And iron axes, chisels, and bridles and bronze rings and other ornamental items show the highly developed iron-making and handicraft.

These articles are on display at the Museum of History in Haijoo.

Stamps of KOREA

The following are two sets of commemorative stamps issued by the Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea last year.

The 20th Birthday of Kim Il Sung University

Kim Il Sung University was founded on October 1, 1946. Since then it has turned out more than 15,000 graduates on 19 occasions. Seen on the stamp is the school-building No. 1, which was completed in October 1965, and buildings Nos. 2, 3, and 4 will go up in the future.

Denomination: 10 jun.
Size: 38×23 mm.
Monocolour. Engraved.

The First Asian GANEFO Commemoratives

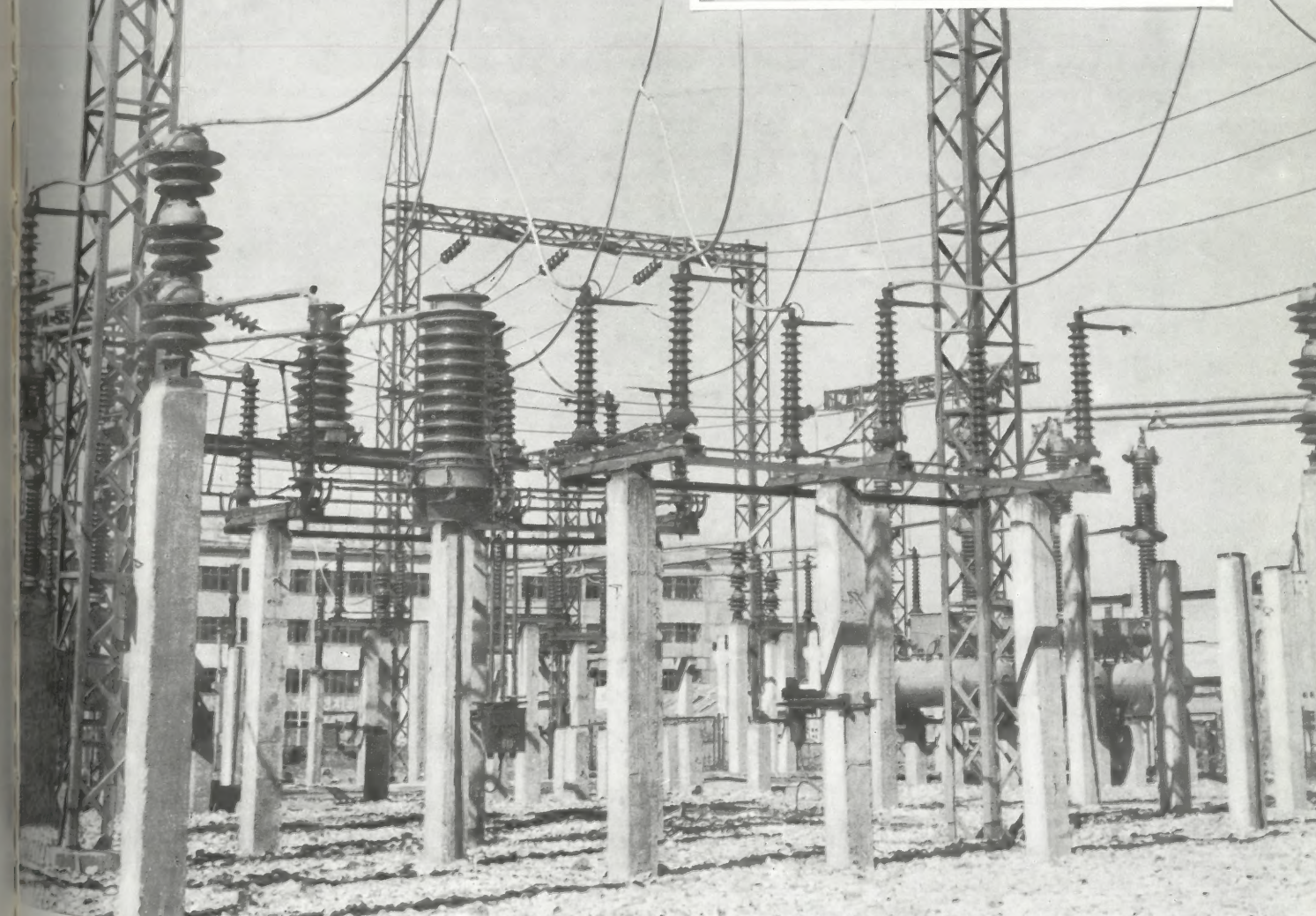
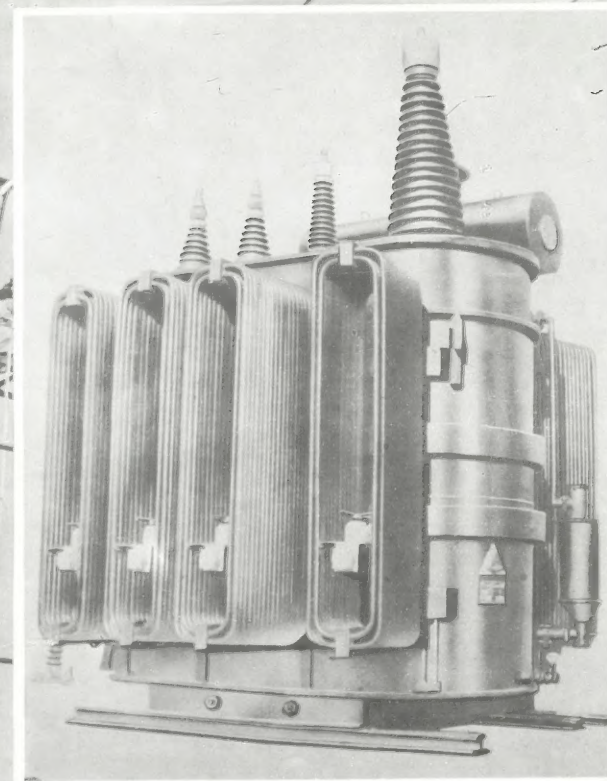
These stamps were issued in honour of the first Asian GANEFO held in the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh in December 1966.

Stamp 1, 5 jun, "jujutsu."
Stamp 2, 10 jun, "women's basketball."
Stamp 3, 10 jun, "men's table-tennis."

All stamps measure 38×23 mm.
Multi-colour. Gravured.



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No. 13502



Korea Today
JUN 7 1967
PYONGYANG No. 132 1967
SERIALS DIVISION

